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NOTES ON
THE EARLY STALCOP FAMILY
IN DELAWARE

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Summary

John Anderson Stalcup, a Swedish soldier stationed in New Sweden, was the first of the Stalcup family in America.

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The second Stalcup, a Swedish-American, was a soldier, was a soldier, and became the family name.

Notes On

THE EARLY STALCUP FAMILY

In Delaware

The Stalcups were not important leaders in the colony that was New Sweden until it became incorporated under English rule in 1664.

by

HARRY G. STALCUP

His prominent role in the colony, which played a part in the late 17th century against the English in 1664,

the Stalcup family was one of the first to land in

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the

University of Delaware in partial fulfillment

of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts.

They were all members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

September 1946.

For the most part, they participated prominently and freely

*

in all the church activities. It was because of their

*

*

circumstance that the Church obtained the land on which the

Old Sweden Church in Wilmington now stands. Their homes

were used for church social gatherings. They participated

in the founding of the first school in Wilmington, and saw

to it that their children attended the school.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

IN DELAWARE

BY

JOHN O. HENNING

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SUMMARY

Johan Anderson Stalkofta, a Swedish Soldier stationed in New Sweden, was the progenitor of the Stalcop family in America. The surname Stalkofta, a Swedish nickname for stee-coat, was anglicised to Stalcop, and because the family surname down through its succeeding generations.

The Stalcops were not important leaders in the colony that was New Sweden until it became incorporated under English rule in 1664. For that time on they assumed a rather prominent role in the community. Though mixed up in the Long Finn Rebellion against the English in 1669, the Stalcop family became one of the first large land owners, by a grant from the English, in Wilmington. Their lands holdings were subsequently increased by both grant and purchase.

They were all members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. For the most part, they participated prominently and freely in all the Church activities. It was through their generosity that the Church obtained the land on which the Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington now stands. Their homes were used for Church social gatherings. They participated in the founding of the first school in Wilmington, and saw to it that their children attended the school.

Most of the Stalcops were land owners and farmers. However, they helped to establish one of the first grist-mills in Wilmington. At least one of them, gained his livelihood by milling grain. One of them became the second owner of the Market Street Ferry in Wilmington, and for four generations they were its proprietors.

For the most part they were prosperous and moderately successful. Most had large families. However, but for one or two Stalcops, they all left Delaware by or in the fifth generation. Two Stalcops migrated to New Jersey. The rest migrated first south to Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Their children eventually migrated to Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Texas.

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Appendix

Copy of Johan Anderson Stalcop's Will dated

August 24, 1679 (Photostatic Copy)

Pieter Stalcop's Will dated September 3, 1700

(Photostatic Copy)

Andrew Stalcop's Will dated April 5, 1743

(Photostatic Copy)

Peter Staloup's Will dated February 24, 1770

(Photostatic Copy)

Map of Wilmington showing land holdings in 1772

(Copied from cover page of Anna Lincoln's

book, Wilmington, Delaware. Rutland, Vt.,

1937.)

Stalco

The name Stalco is a familiar name in early Delaware History, especially in the vicinity of Wilmington. Their individual history of only one thread of the many who made up the pattern of progress that founded and firmly established a permanent culture and community in this part of early America. However, it is an integral part of the whole process, and worthy of investigation, for how else can we know of what stuff our predecessors were made. Then, too, since individuals reflect the thinking and activities of the group, we can better gauge the over-all progress and activities of that particular part of the population from which the State of Delaware has sprung, by knowing more completely the activities and doings that make up the Stalco family history.

Little scientific research has been done on this particular subject. It is the author's hope that the following work will help to untangle what up to this time has been a controversial subject, and thereby lay the foundation for a better understanding of this early period of Delaware History.

The Dutch had defeated Spain, and had become the leading mercantile nation of the world. England had destroyed the Spanish Armada and swept it from the seas forever, and was destined in the near future to challenge

the Dutch as the leading colonial empire in the world. The Swedes had gained almost undisputed right to the whole Baltic region, and had been a part in successfully ending the Thirty Years War.

In America the Dutch had established New Amsterdam, and laid claim to almost all the land drained by the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. The Swedes had established their colony of New Sweden at Christian on the Delaware over Dutch protests. The English were not yet firmly established in the Delaware basin, but they were certainly interested, and had already founded a thriving trade with the Indians of that section over Dutch and Swedish protests.

It is at this point that the epoch of the Stalcoo family begins.

Johan Anderson Stalcop (1) was the founder and the

(1) This is the earliest spelling of the surname met with, and dates from a "List of the Male Inhabitants of New Sweden in 1643-1644." Franklin Johnson, Swedish Settlements on the Delaware (New York, 1911), vol. 2, pp. 677 - 741. See footnote 3.

progenitor of all the Stalcops in the United States today. How and when he arrived in America will probably remain a matter of conjecture until some original manuscripts on this early period are found. There is one tale about Johan Anderson's arrival in America, supported only by oral tradition. It informs us that Anderson came over from Holland, as cook on board a Dutch ship. He wore a woollen cap, which, during the voyage, he so frequently used instead of a towel that it became perfectly saturated with grease, and by constant handling acquired a very smooth surface, which reflected the light like polished steel. Hence the sailors nicknamed him "Staelkappe," pronounced "Stalcop".

(2)

(2) Benjamin Ferris, A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware (Wilmington, 1940, pp. 200 - 201. A similar tale is narrated in a footnote by J. Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1933). Vol. 2, p. 630.

This tale supports the assumption that Johan Anderson was a Dutchman. This assumption is also supported by some early writers of the period. (3) Hence the adopted surname, Stalcop,

(3) Ibid.

came from the Dutch Staelkappe meaning Steelcap. (4)

(4) Ibid

It is probable, however, that Johan Anderson was a Swede, and that the surname Stalcop stems from the Swedish nick-

name Stalkofta, meaning Steelcoat. The earliest evidence and subsequent records of Johan Anderson identify him as a soldier, or at least one who bore arms. Hence the name Stalkofta, a nick-name for one who wore armor.

The greatest difficulty in establishing the very early history of Johan Anderson stems from the fact that as early as 1643-1644, there were at least two Johan Andersons in New Sweden. One was a laborer who planted tobacco on the plantation at Upland, and the other a soldier who daily followed and served the Governor (5) at Fort Tinicum. [6]

(5) Governor John Printz.

(6) Amandus Johnson, Swedish Settlements (New York, 1911), Vol. 2, pp. 699-726. In the original Swedish work men are called Johann Andersson, and called as such. However, Johnson in transcribing these names in his book calls the laborer at Upland Johan Anderson Stalkofta. There is no evidence to support this assertion, and it could very easily be that the soldier Johan Anderson was really Stalkofta. In later translations the name Stalkofta is not attached to either of the Johann Anderssons. This substantiates the belief that Johnson merely assumed the laborer was Stalkofta.

It is probable that the Johan Anderson who was a soldier in 1643-1644, was the Anderson who later adopted stalcop as his surname from his nick-name Stalkofta. At any rate stalcop became the family surname, this being the anglicized version of Stalkofta. (7) There is no evidence in

(7) Adolph B. Benson, Sweden and the American Revolution (New Haven, 1920), p. 74.

later years that the name of Anderson was retained by

either Johan Anderson Stalcoo or any of his posterity.

Since the surname Stalcoo comes from the nick-name Stalkofta, the confusion in establishing the early history of the family is definitely tied to the problem of which Johan Anderson later adopted that surname. It is an established fact that there were at least two Johns or Jan Andersons in the colony at this time. (8) It is probable

(8) Johnson, Swedish Settlements (New York, 1911), pp. 699-726. There might have been more.

that this has caused Stalcoo to be erroneously called a Dutchman. There was a Johan Anderson in the colony, at this time, who was probably a Dutchman. He is called Jan Andriessen. (9) In 1646 William Kieft, then Director General

(9) Delaware Archives, Original Land Titles in Delaware, 1645-1679 (Wilmington, 1903, pp. 1-2.

of the United Netherlands in America, granted to each of the following: Abraham Flanck, Symon Root, Jan Andriessen, and Pieter Harmensen 100 morgens (10) of land. (11) This

(10) A morgen was equal to about three acres.

(11) Original Land Titles in Delaware (Wilmington, 1903, pp. 1-2.

land was situated on the South River of New Netherlands, just opposite a small island called 't Vogelesant. (12)

(12) Birds' Sandbank.

Israel Acrelius in his History of New Sweden says that these men mentioned in the foregoing land grant did not take up their option because they were not in the colony at this time.

On July 13, 1647 Jan Andriessen was present at, "an interview between Director Stuyvesant and two Minquaes chiefs regarding Swedish intrigues on the South river." (13)

(13) B. Fernald, Documents of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements (Albany, 1877), p. 40.

This interview took place at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland. The witnesses who signed the minutes of this interview were attesting the fact that they could understand the language of the Minquaes. Jan Andriessen signed this document with his mark.

On April 9, 1649 Jan Andriessen signed his mark as a witness to an Indian deed done on the South River of New Netherland. This was an, "Indian Deed to Simon Root and others for a tract of land on the South Rivers, extending from Rancokus Kil to a Kil on the South end of Tinnekonck Island." (14) This deed was executed on board the yacht

(14) Ibid., pp. 48-49. Tinnekonck Island is now part of Burlington, New Jersey.

de Hollandsche Tuyn. (15)

(15) The Hollandish Garden.

On August 6, 1650 the name Jan Andriessen appears in a letter from Director Stuyvesant to the Dutch Commissary at the Delaware River. (16) The previous entry is dated

(16) B. Fernald, Documents of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements (Albany, 1877), pp. 67 - 68. All the entries are from, "Copies of early letters from Dir. Stuyvesant to the commissary at the Delaware River, covering the time from 1648 to August 1650."

August 6, 1650, and this letter is dated, "on the same day."

"The bearer of this, Jan Andriessen of Herwen-Week, known to your honor and now lately arrived from the Netherlands in the "Falconier," intends to settle under the authority of the honorable Company at the South-River of New Netherland and with his assistance like other freedmen. I therefore herewith request, that your honor would indicate to him, according to circumstances, a place for a house and a garden, either in the neighborhood of the fort or on the Schuylkill subject to the state of affairs. I will therefore hereby request and charge your Honor, to accommodate the bearer hereto in this and other matters, as much as possible, that not only he, but others may be (induced) to reside and settle the river and other territories of the Company. (17)

(17) Ibid. This might be evidence that there were three Johan or Jan Andersons in the colony.

On June 17, 1657 Jan Andriessen obtained the following:

"Patent to Jan Andriessen for a lot at New-Castle, N.Y. A lot for a house and garden, situated on the South-River of New Netherland, near Fort Casimir, No. 15 in the first row, contiguous to and between the lots of Andries Huide and Symon Leen, measuring in front or on the strandside sixty-two feet, in the rear fifty-six feet, on either side three hundred feet, under express condition and obligation etc.

(18) Ibid., p. 182. On the same page there appears a patent to Pieter Moyer for land near Wilmington. This land is described as being, "between the lands of Jan Staelcop and Paul Jansen." The patent is dated September 12, 1650. This is another conclusive evidence that Jan Andriessen was not Johan or Jan Anderson Staelcop.

It is probable that Jan Andriessen is not the man who later became Staelcop. This Andriessen, who was undoubtedly Dutch, has probably been the reason why Johan Anderson Staelcop has

been erroneously called a Dutchman.

Amundus Johnson says that "Johan Anderson (soldier) returned to Sweden in 1643." (19) Whether or not this is

(19) Johnson, Swedish Settlements (New York, 1911), Vol. 2, pp. 715-716.

the Anderson who became Stalcoo, is not known. It could have been, but then there are no records of his having returned to this country. This is the last controversial record involving the question, "which Anderson became Stalcoo?" It is more than probable that Stalcoo was a Swede, for it is not likely that a Dutchman would have been a soldier in Swedish service and ready to fight the Dutch when the Swedish Fort Trefaldighet surrendered in 1654. (20)

(20) Ibid., pp. 613-614. This story will be told in detail later. See page 8.

Johnson says:

"In 1653, when preparations were not on foot for the sending of new expeditions to New Sweden, a tentative budget was made. The salaries and wages of the officers ---- and fifty soldiers were estimated at 3,722 R.D. Budget was also drawn up for one hundred and fifty lansreople, skilled workmen and peasants, with wages amounting to 1,200 R.D. This list was completed before the sailing of the Haj and when Hook and Fliswick arrived in the colony, the staff of military officers with their salaries was as follows:- Constable, Johan Anderson Stalkofta, 144 D."

(21) Ibid., pp. 502-503. This statement is not clear. It could mean that these men came over on the Haj. If such was the case, then there is a record of Stalcoo returning to America, and the previous reference to Johan Anderson (soldier), was probably Stalcoo. See above.

By 1643 Johan Anderson Stalkofta was listed as a gunner.
(22)

(22) Ibid., pp. 716-717.

In the same year the Swedes intended to establish a town near Fort Christina.

"In the summer and autumn of 1654 provisions were made for carrying out certain paragraphs of the instructions and memorials regarding the internal affairs of the colony. Towards the end of July several new appointments were made, the gunner, Johan Stalkoff, being commissioned to 'prepare material and plans for the buildings that were to be erected from time to time.'" (23)

(23) Ibid., p. 501 Johnson is quoting from Rising's Journal. The writer has contacted the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia. When it was learned that Rising's Journal has been destroyed by fire, or at they had been sold by Amundus Johnson, they did, however, say that they would try to duplicate it by sending to Sweden for photo-static copies, if the original still was in existence.

Johnson continues:

"In the Autumn the lots were more accurately measured off and plans were projected for the building of a town 'since there was very little room in the fortress.' Several men were appointed to 'cut pine timber on the western bank' of the Delaware almost opposite Tinicum Island, under the direction of John Stalkoff. And later they brought a little timber raft to Fort Christina." (24)

(24) Ibid., pp. 521-522. He is still quoting from Rising's Journal.

On May 21, 1654 the Swedes had forced the bloodless capitulation of the Dutch Fort Casimir, and changed its name to Fort Trefaldighet. However, in 1655 the Dutch sailed back in force to retake their lost colonies, or what they claimed to be their lost colonies, on the Delaware River. On August 31, in the early evening, the

Dutch Fleet passed up the river under the guns of Fort Trefaldighet without being fired upon. In charge of the guns was Lieutenant Sven Skute.

"He was blamed for not giving order to fire on the Dutch ships as they passed, although Lindestrom and Stalkorta stood by the guns ready to apply the cannon. He was also accused of not taking council with his officers about what was to be done." (25)

(25) Ibid., p. 413.

"It seems that Skute had expected to be held to account for giving up the Fort, for he prepared a statement, which being signed by Lieutenant Elias Wiliensson, Rev. Peter Hjort, Constable Johan Andersson and others, exonerated him from all blame." (26)

(26) Ibid., p. 614.

During the Dutch rule of 1654-1664 Johan Stalcoo is first mentioned in a court investigation into an unpaid tobacco debt.

"Minutes of the administration of Jean Paul Jacquet, Vice-Director at the Delaware, and his Council On the 23rd of February (1655) Jan Plannen appearing against Tomas Ereen for account of Jan Jurienssen." (27)

(27) B. Fernow, Documents of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements (Albany, 1877), p. 141.

"On the 31st of January (1657) in regard to the tobacco seized of Jan Staelcoo de (Isaac Allerton) is directed to bring proof of his real indebtedness." (28)

(28) Ibid., p. 159.

"Copy. Protest of Mr. Allerton, the elder, against Com. Jacquet. To his Noble Honor, Mr. Jan Paul Jacquet, Vice-Director on the Southriver of New Netherland. Whereas Isaac Allerton, on account of a lawful and clear debt of Niels Larsen, which has now been already standing six years, had attached by the Court-messenger

on the 4th of December 1656 some tobacco, belonging to said Niels Larsen in partnership with Jan Stalcop and Pieter Schaeel and in the keeping of said Stalcop, that he might thus by due process of law obtain payment;Dated Casimir, this 6th day of April 1657. (It was signed) Isaac Allerton, senior. (also) Johannes Rising jr.," (29)

(29) Ibid., pp. 168-169.

Johan Stalcop is mentioned in a land dispute involving the absence of a clear title. (30) This land quarrel is related

(30) Ibid., pp. 324-325.

In a letter from William Beeckman to Director Stuyvesant dated May 12, 1662 at Altona. (31) Essentially, the letter

(31) Ibid., pp. 324-325. Before Dutch Rule and after Altona was called Christina.

asks Stuyvesant to confirm a grant of land previously made to Peter Payer, who had sold it to Johan Stalcop in 1661, so that Stalcop might have a clear title to the land. The land was west of Fort Altona, in the little town of Christianham. The land included a town lot and a house with adjoining land. (32)

(32) Ibid., pp. 324-325.

In 1658, Joost Andriansen and a company of others, proposed and received a grant of land from William Beeckman, the Dutch vice-director, in order that they might build a grist mill at "Turtle Falls-Kil." (33) However, the mill was

(33) Anna T. Lincoln, Wilmington, Delaware (Rutland, Vt., 1937), p. 42.

finally built by Johan Stalcop, Lucas Petersen, and Hans Block between 1658 and the summer of 1662. For in 1662,

the mill proprietors wrote to the Director General of the Netherlands, asking for letters-patent for the mill, and also asking that land adjoining the mill be included so that the mill-keeper could live and stay at the mill. (32)

(34) B. Fernce, Documents of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements (Albany, 1877), p. 107.

No further mention is found concerning this mill during the life span of Johan Anderson Stalcoo. (35)

(36) However, the assumption that it remained in the Stalcoo family is probably true, for the grandson John Stalcoo was a miller, and the proprietor of the same mill in later years.

Dutch Rule was formally brought to a close in the year 1664. The English forces, sailing up the Hudson in the autumn, compelled Stuyvesant to surrender on September 3rd. On the same day, Sir Robert Carré was commissioned to proceed to the Delaware for the purpose of bringing that colony under the power and authority of the English Crown. Carré arrived at the Delaware on September 30 and on October 1, the articles of capitulation were signed. (36) In 1699, following this act of history,

(36) Johnson, Swedish Settlements (New York, 1911), Vol. 2, p. 670.

Johan Anderson Stalcoo became involved in an ill fated attempt at rebellion against the English Rule on the Delaware. (37) The leader, and the man who engineered

(37) History calls this the Long Finn Rebellion. this plot against the English was a Finn by the name of Marcus Jacobson. It seems that being a dissatisfied

member of the Delaware Colony, he was able to play upon the greed and dissatisfaction of other members of the Colony, to the point that they were persuaded into taking an active part in the plotting of this rebellion.

"Johan Anderson, a gunner nicknamed Stalkoffa, or the Steelcoat, and John Coleman, wirepuller from behind the scenes, were members of the inner circle. Each had secret motives. Just as Arweny, daughter of Governor John Printz, wished to recover Big Belly's (Johan Printz) brewery and to regain his pleasure yacht, so Anderson and Coleman, once the successful farmers, coveted the estates of Englishmen. The Steelcoat, it was rumored, looked lecherously at lovely Indians and dabbled with the thought that he could have a harem. His thin, well-laced uniform, especially designed to set off his best features and to divert attention from a certain physical peculiarity, was always glittering where the women of the colony were wont to congregate. It was, in fact, his longing for the wives of other men first caused his fellows to band together for the overthrow of Jacobsen's intrigue." (38)

(38) Harry Emerson Wildes, The Delaware (New York, 1940), p. 53.

At any rate, the plan of rebellion came to the ears of the English authorities before it was carried out, and Marcus Jacobsen was apprehended and placed in prison to await trial. As to the immediate fate of others involved in this rebellion, a letter from Governor Lovelace to Captain John Carr best explains it.

"I Doe think it would not be amiss if for punishment to ye simpler sort of these who have been drayne into this comotion you injoyne them to labour sometymes in ye reparation of ye workes about ye Fort. But for John Stalcoo be sure he be secured in like manner as the Long Sued, he hauling peace I perceive a Casife fromenter as well as an actor in this by their intended Tragedy. The Michells whereof is like to fall upon their owne heads." (39)

(39) B. Fernow, Documents of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements (Albany 1877), p. 103.

The trial was held, and on October 18, 1669, the prisoners were sentenced. The Long Finn was sentenced to be whipped, branded on the face, and transported from the Colony. (40)

(40) Ibid., pp. 469-470.

The rest of the prisoners were fined. Heading this list of fines is John Stalcop, whose fine was 1500 Guilders. (41)

(41) Ibid., pp. 469-470. This fine amounted to about \$900.00 current money, for a Guilder was worth about sixty cents.

The few deeds granted during the Swedish government, were for lands held by persons not subjects of Sweden, as the Kings and Dutch; and contained a condition in the habeas-dum, "that they should hold them so long as they continued subject to the Swedish authorities." (42) As all

(42) Acrelius, New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1874), p. 117.

Colonists had now promised allegiance to England, many of them, probably afraid of losing their lands, availed themselves of the present opportunity to secure their titles.

(43)

(43) Ferris, Original Settlements (Wilmington, 1918), p. 194.

The land on which the city of Wilmington now stands, was granted by Colonel Francis Lovelace, Governor General of the Territories sold by the Duke of York, to John Anderson, and Tynen Stidhem. The grant to Stidhem is dated at Fort James in New York, the old Fort Amsterdam, the 23rd of May 1671. (44) Johan Anderson Stalcop's patent was probably

(44) Ibid., p. 193-194.

taken out about the same time. The original patent has disappeared, but in another indenture between Thomas Willing and John Hannum, dated August 4, 1737, the original patent of John Anderson Stalco is recited. (41) It says

(45) Original deed now in the possession of the Delaware Historical Society.

that the original patent was dated, "in or before the year 1675." This date is uncertain, for it could well have been later than 1675, as Lovelace left this country in that year, and did not return. This grant by Sir Francis Lovelace to Johan Anderson, like that to Tynen Stidham, was for the purpose of confirming to him his right, obtained either by purchase or original possession to the land.

Johan Anderson Stalco's tract contained eight hundred (800) acres of land. It was bounded on the north by Stidham's land; on the west by Rattlesnake run, and a line of marked trees; on the south by Christina, and the meadows then under water; and extending eastward into the neighborhood of the old church. (46)

(46) Ferris, Original Settlements (Wilmington, 1845), p. 197.

Later on the 16th of April, 1675, Anderson granted to Samuel Peterson and Lars Cornelison, one-half of his landed property, without stating or making out any definite line or division. Lars Cornelison sold his claim under the article to Jasta Anderson. Anderson assumed his interest to Mathias Deffen, who afterwards sold it to a certain Charles Pickering; reversed in the year 1718 sold his share under the original contract with (name), (for further information, see the map dated 1772 in the appendix)

On November 21, 1676 Johan Anderson Stalecop and several others sent a petition to the Court of New Castle. They asked the Court to give them permission to mark all young hogs that were found with their old hogs when they brought them in from their pastures. However the Court referred them to the former orders provided for such cases.

(47) Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Records of the Court of New Castle on Delawares, 1676-1680 Lancaster, Pa., 1904, p. 34 Stalecop name here is spelled "Jan Staal Kopp."

Another entry from the Court of New Castle, dated Wednesday the 3rd of October, 1677, says:

"... Upon ye Petition of Jan Andriesss Stalecop desiering an order from this court to take up six hundred (600) acres of land for him and his eight children. The Court granted the Petitioner his Request the ordering the same according to his honor the Governors orders and Regulations." (48)

(48) Ibid., p. 140.

In the same year, the Court ordered Stalecop to build with Tymer Stiddem one wolf trap on their land. It also insured their building by levying a penalty or fine of seventy five guilders if the order was not complied with. (49)

(49) Ibid., p. 177. Wolf traps are called "woolfe nitts."

At a special court held in New Castle on the 16th day of July 1678, Christina, wife of Johan Stalecop, was called as a witness in a case against Justa Andries and Aeltie, his wife. (50) In the same year as a town meeting

(50) Ibid., pp. 225-230 This is the first mention of Stalecop's wife Christina Carola. This case was brought against the defendants by Edmund Cartwell the High Sherrife

15.

for slandering and threatening the Court and its officers.

in New Castle on July 17th, the people wrote a letter to the new Governor coming from England so that he might be acquainted with the business, relative to the town's welfare. In this letter they expressed dissatisfaction with a Commander Millop. They asked that his powers be curtailed. As an example of his untrustworthiness they cite the fact that he has taken hogs from Jan Staaleop, and sold them for his own profit. (51) Again in 1678 the

(51) Ibid., p. 235.

name Jan Staaleop appears in a witness oath, attesting the fact that Samuel Peterson was the sole heir of Juns Anderson Smith deceased. (52) The following record was trans-

(52) Ibid., p. 244.

cribed at the Court of New Castle on January 9, 1679:

"... It being Represented to the Court yt there is need of a highway to come from Jan Staaleops house to this town of New Castle, the Court therefore ordered, that all the inhabitants dwelling on the north side of Christina, from Brandewyn Creeke to the place of plantation of John Gyle, including him the sd. John Gyle, doe with all convenient speede make and cleare a good highway from the sd Staaleops house round Christina Creeke to this Town of New Castle, and doe appoint for overseer thereof Mr. Abram Van: whose is desired to see the worke effectually done."

(53) Ibid., p. 293.

In February and March of 1679, Jan Staaleop was again in the Court at New Castle. This time he was a witness in a case involving a dispute of the weight of a bag of feathers

that had been sold. His deposition was taken, and is now an official part of the Court records. (54) The last men-

(54) Ibid., p. 290 and p. 320.

tion of Jan Stalcoep in the year 1679, concerns the clearing and repairing of highways under the jurisdiction of the Court of New Castle. It merely mentions his land in a division of the labor involved in the operation. (55)

(55) Ibid., p. 365

On March the 2nd and 3rd in 1680, Jan Anderson Stalcoep and his wife Christina took a more prominent part in an action of defamation that was introduced in the Court of New Castle on those dates. In this case they were both defendants; whereas the plaintiffs bringing the action against them were Justa Andries and his wife Aeltie. The case was on this day referred till the next day of court. The court also charged that all the witnesses and Justa Andries were to appear on that day. (56) The next court day was appar-

(56) Ibid., p. 390.

ently April the 6th of the same year, for on that day the case of defamation came up on the court docket for action. The proceedings can best be described by actually quoting the court records.

"The defts both absent: upon the Plts request the following witnesses were examined and sworn in Court. Sara the wyfe of Mathiasse swore deposes (Mathias) that being upon ye wedding of Staalcoeps daughter, shes ye deponant see and heard Staalcoeps wyfe challenge the

Capp upon ye head of Ye daughter of wairueven Jansen; and sd staalcoops wyfe sayed further that shes could sweare that it was hur Capp and afterwards the deponent heard sd staalcoops wyfe say that Justa's seltie should restore hur ye Capp or quelf againe and that itt was hurs.

Christina the wyfe of wairueven Jansen sworne in Cort declares upon oath that staalcoops wyfe told hur that shes had not dan well to give ye quelfe beke to Justa's wyfe, for that a theefe would bee found out by itt.

Ann the wyfe of will: Sandford sworne declares that shes heard Jan staalcoops wyfe challenge ye quelfe and say that itt was hurs.

Hobberd whyte sworne in Court declares that upon ye 23d day of february being in company in Mr. Wynens house in Christina hee ye deponent did heare Jan staalcoop say to Justa Andries that his wyfe had stole a watch or capp from his wyfe, and sd Justa sayed will you proove that, Jan staalcoop answered hee would doe it.

William Cobb was sworne before Justice vito Ernest in upland County his declaration is as followeth vizt: That upon the 23rd day of February being in company att Mr. Wynens house in Christina did heare John staalcoop call Justa Anderson his wyfe a theef to his face but for what ye deponent could not tell.

The court did continue this action untill next court day and then Jan staalcoop to appeare." (57)

(57) Ibid., pp. 403-404

The next court day was May 4, 1680, and the case continued with both defendants and both plaintiffs present.

"The case of difference being about some slanderous words that this deft and hys wyfe should have called this plts wyfe a theef. The court did thinke fitt to referre ye case to a Jury, whoe being returned brought in a verdict for ye plt as followeth vizt wee find for ye plt agst the deft 12 pence damage wth ye costs of suite. The Cort passe Judgmt according to verdict: Hendrik Jansens a witnessse for ye deft was sworne in Cort before ye Jury went out declared that being att ye wedding of Mr. Wynens hee heard yt Jan staalcoop sayed to Justa Andries who doe you goe by my house and doe not come in. Justa answered that because you have accused my wyfe for a theef. Jan staalcoop sayed so if or wytes have trouble together Let us be frinds and drinke for wee are come heither to bee merry, and ye deponent sayes that hee did not hear Jan Andriess call Justa or his wife a theef."

(58)

(58) Ibid., pp. 410-411.

The last mention of Jan Anderson staloop in the records of the Court of New Castle, is in an entry dated December 27, 1681. It concerns a survey made by Herman Herman, surveyor. The results of the survey were attested by Mr. John Moll and then sent to New York for ratants of confirmation. The following is a copy of the results sent to New York:

"Schilpatts mill land 78 acres. Laid out for Jan Staloop, Peter Dewitt, Carry Blag, Hans Petersen Jelle Hendrike and severall other persons were, their associates who also have a share or part in a certain parcell or tract of land for ye use of sd water-mill called schilpatts-mill-land situated and being on ye west side of Delaware River and att ye head of a certaine Creeke whi proceedeth out of Christina Creek called ye schilpatts Creeke on both sides thereof, Beginning att a corner marked whyte oake standing on ye west side of ye sd Creekes side and from thence running North by a lyne of marked trees 102 perches to a corner marked whyte oake standing by ye side of a small run from thence downe ye sd run and over ye maine Run of schilpatts Creeke S:E: by a lyne of marked trees 143 perches to a corner marked blacke oake standing att ye lyne verfristige hookes from thence South by their lyne of marked trees 71 perches to a corner marked whyte oake standing on ye sd side from thence S: by a lyne of marked trees 80 perches to a corner marked blacke oake standing by ye east side of sd schilpatts Creeke conveying and layed out for 78 acres of fast land surveyed 23 of october 1680. pr LPH HERMAN Survr." (59)

(59) Ibid., p. 508

Immediately after the advent of William Penn, the inhabitants of the Colony of the Delaware were invited to take an oath of allegiance to the new form of government. On February 21, 1683 those wishing to take the oath were gathered at the Court in the town of New Castle. The oath

administered was as follows:

"Ido solemnly promise to keep faith and
alliance to ye king of England and his heirs and
successors; fidelity and lawfull obedience to William
Penn Proprietary and Governor; of the Province of
Pennsylvania and its Territories and to his heirs and
successors; according to ye laws of Naturalization
past in Assembly in ye month of December last at
Chester (also) upland in ye Province aforesaid:---
Followeth the names of those who desired to be
naturalized in Court:---.
Jan Andriessen Stalcoep
Jan Stalcoep Junior (60)

(60) Ibid., pp. 35-37 records of New Castle Vol.
11 (Newville, Pa., 1935).

Taking this oath of allegiance along with Jan
Anderson Stalcoep were his three sons Andrew, Charles,
and John.

The date of Jan Andersons Stalcoep's death is in-
definite. He was alive in the year 1683, for it was in
that year that he was naturalized. (61) By June, 1685
he was dead

(61) Ibid., pp. 35-37

or incapacitated, for his wife, Christina, acted for
him in acknowledging a deed of sale. (62) He did not
wait until

(62) Ibid., p. 108

he was near death before making the will that was
probated after his demise. His will was made August
24, 1679, and probated July 20, 1686. (63) In this
will he divided his

(63) Johan Anderson Stalcoep's original will (Copy)
now in the Delaware Archives. See appendix for
photostatic copy. He is called Jan Andriessen alias
Stalcoep in this document.

estate equally between his wife, Christina, and his

children; among them were five sons namely: Andrew, Peter, John, Charles and Jonas and one daughter, Mary. He also stipulated that his son Andrew could not draw anything out of the estate until the other children had received their share of the half he had left them, (64) He also requested

(64) His reason for doing this could be explained by the fact that two of his children had not come of age by the time of his death. (Charles and Jonas)

that all of his children should each receive a two year old heifer. These heifers were to be had over and above the rest of the estate, he willed to each of his sons, Charles and John, one young mare, in consideration of their faithful services performed in his behalf. He also willed to his son-in-law, Lulof Stedman, the husband of Mary, a young mare as a remembrance. He also expressed the desire that his wife, Christina, should remain in charge of his estate, and that the child that stayed and lived with her longest would inherit the house and land when she died. How long Jon Anderson Stalcop's wife, Christina, lived after her husband's death is not known. However, in 1637 she was still living on the north side of Christina Creeke. She is listed among the tithable persons of the constabulary of New Castle, and still had in her possession two hundred and twenty five acres of land. (65)

(65) Records of New Castle Vol. 11, (Headville, Pa., 1935), pp. 170-171.

Jon Anderson Stalcop was the ancestor of all the Stalcops found on this continent today. The generations of Stalcops that he originally fathered, are of such a

number that they are probably unsurpassed by any other
European colonists of the United States. Jan Anderson
staidop had at least six children, bearing the following
names:

2. Andrew (muchin)

3. Peter

4. John

5. Charles

Jonas (died young)

Mary (married John Isidor)

Second Generation

2. Andrew Stalcoo or Staaleoo, son of Johan Anderson

Stalcoo, born, it may be in America, (1) was brought up

(1) There is no record of Andrew's birth. However, it seems probable that he was born in this country, for the earliest record of his activities in this country is dated September 5, 1682.

by his father as Christian, and endowed, at least as early as 1682, with 200 acres of land, obtained by his own request from the English Government. This grant is described as follows:

"Att a Court: held in the Towne of New Castle by his Majties: Authority September: ye 4th and 11th 1682. . . . upon severall petitions of ye hereafter named persons the Court: have Granted them to take up lands in this Courts: Jurisdiction, ye quantinge of land here annexed preest the sd: land to bee cleared of former Grants or Incumbrances and is to bee planted and improved according to laws and the Governours: Regulations:-- . . . Andries Staaleoo . . . 200 acrs:" (2)

(2) Records of New Castle Vol 11 (Wheatville, Pa., 1935), pp. 12-14.

This grant of land was among the last grants of land made before the occupation of the territory by William Penn, in October, 1682 (3) However, Andrew Stalcoo must have sold (3) Scharf, History of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1897, Vol. 2, p. 612.

or given away part of that land grant, for by January of 1684, he had only 117 acres left. He was listed, for the first time, in that year as one of the tithable persons of the constabulary of North Christina Creek. (4) One year

(4) Records of New Castle Vol 11 (Wheatville, Pa.),

1935), pp. 82-83.

previously he had served as a jurymen in a case tried at the Court of New Castle on December 4th, 1683. (5) Also in

(5) Ibid., p. 77

the year 1683 Andrew took the oath of allegiance to the English Crown and William Penn, and thereby became a naturalized citizen of the English Government. (6)

(6) Ibid., p. 35-37.

In the probable year of his father's death, 1685, Andrew Stalcop had 136 acres listed under his name. (7)

(7) Ibid., p. 102.

he had not as yet received any of his father's estate; however, in the next years census, 1686, Andrew Stalcop has 450 acres listed in his name. (8)

(8) Ibid., pp. 121-122.

assume then that he had received his share of his father's estate. His portion of his father's estate,

" . . . lay on the south-west of Peterson's tract, and extended westward beyond the poor house about half a mile. How far south-westward its extent is not certainly known. It included all the lower part of Clement's Creek, which is the first stream crossed on the Wilmington and Christians turnpike road, by travellers in the route to Baltimore. On the westerly part of it stands the poor house, Valley's boarding school, the toll gate on the Wilmington and Lancaster turnpike, and a number of dwellings belonging to the descendants of Andrew Stalcop, the sons of old John Anderson, or to their assigns." (9)

(9) Benjamin Ferris, Original Settlements (Wilmington, 1846), p. 199. The division of this land is not known, however, his son John is definitely known to have possessed at least part of it, for John's son Andrew was the last of the Stalcop line to have held part of this land by direct in-

her name from Johan Anderson Stalco, the original
grantee. See map in the appendix dated 1772.

By the year, 1887, Andrew Stalco's land holdings had
been reduced to 225 acres. (10)

(10) Records of the Manila City Hall, Manila, P.I.,
1938, p. 100.

Andrew Stalco was married, and his wife's name is
believed to have been Katherine. There are no records of
his marriage, as there are no records of his birth, and
death. He had at least four children, bearing the follow-
ing names:

6. William

7. John

8. Andrew or Antilli

Christina (Married George Leaton).

3. Peter Stalcoy, son of Johan Anderson stalcoy, was probably born in this country, and was brought up by his father at Christina. The earliest record found on Peter Stalcoy, outside of his father's will, is dated 1637. In that year he is listed as a taxable living on the north side of Christina Creek. At that time, he had in his possession some 100 acres of land (1) In 1638, during the

(1) Records of New Castle Vol 11 (Weedville, Pa., 1935), pp. 170-171.

month of September, he received a return, through the Court of New castle, from a judgement he had taken out against Justus Anderson. (2) At a Court of Quarter Sessions held

(2) 1639, pp. 170-171.

at New castle during the month of March 1639, a John Anderson acknowledged a deed of enforcement for 390 acres of land to Peter Stalcoy. (3)

(3) 1639, pp. 170-171.

Peter Stalcoy must have been married before 1692, for in that year his son John was born. (4) His wife's name

(4) Stanton's Records, Vol. 11, St. James' Church, Wilmington.

was Katherine Arita.

On Sunday, July 4, 1699, in conjunction with the Church work being carried on at the time, the Reverend Ericus Blork instituted an entertainment at John Stalcoy's, Peter's brother's house. For this entertainment Peter contributed

half a sheep. (5) At about the same time Peter contributed

(5) Records of the Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington,
1890), pp. 44-45.

ed seven pounds to the first subscription money for the
new church. (6) He also contributed one bushel of maize,

(6) Now known as Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington, Del.
that was taken to John Staleop, his brother, as part pay-
ment for boarding some of the laborers who were working on
the church. (7) Some time during the summer of 1690, the

(7) Records of the Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington,
1890), p. 51.

pews in the new church were distributed. Of the six pews
in the first quarter on the main aisle, Peter Staleop was
assigned one. (8) On the women's side in the first quarter,

(8) Ibid., pp. 62-64.

on the main aisle of the second row, Katherine, Peter's
wife, had a seat. (9) On March 3, 1705 Peter agreed to

(9) Ibid., pp. 62-64.

give 100 feet of sawed lumber for use in the building of
the church. (10) In the year 1706 Peter's daughter Margaret

(10) Ibid., p. 109.

was born. (11)

(11) Ibid., p. 238. This date is ascertained from
the fact that Margaret was 11 years old when she was
examined for school in 1717.

Peter Staleop died in 1709, and his will was probated
May 16, 1710. He made his will September 3, 1709. (12) On

(12) Peter Stallop's original will. now in the Delaware archives. see appendix for photostatic copy. he is called Pieter Stallop in this document. he signed by his mark for he apparently could not write.

that date he states that he is very sick in body, so it is reasonable to assume that he died shortly thereafter.

Peter appointed his wife, Katherine, his son-in-law, Ericus Biork, and his son John his executors. He also stipulated that his son John although an executor should have nothing to say in the division of the estate until he should come of age. (13) He granted his wife permission to live on his

(13) Ibid., John was about 17 years of age then.

farm until she died. He bequeathed to his son, John, the house on his plantation and the land on which it stood, after his wife, Katherine, died. He also gave John 300 acres of land. To his son Andrew he gave 300 acres of land. To his son-in-law, Ericus Biork, he gave a small home and land enough for a garden and a small farm. He also gave Biork permission to cut timber on either his son John's or his son Andrew's land. Peter also charged his son John to help his brother Andrew build a house after Andrew came of age. Furthermore, he stipulated that John was to fence and clear fifteen acres of land for Andrew, and that he, John, was to bear the charges and cost. Peter charged his sons to give his daughter, Margaret, fifteen pounds when she should get married or come of age. He further willed that if either of his sons died, then the land should be passed on to the next succeeding heir. He granted to his son-in-law,

John Justasson, four or five acres of land for fencing land that he was then clearing. This land was to be taken out of Andrew's share. He also granted to Justasson some land that was then under contest between himself and one Thomas Pearson, if it should be received. His personal estate be bequeathed to his wife so long as she should live. It was then to be divided equally among his children.

At the time of Peter's death, two of his daughters were married. His daughter Christina had married the Reverend Ericus Biork, who was the pastor in the community when the Old Swedes' Church was built. An unnamed daughter had married John Justasson, who Peter mentioned in his will. After his death his daughter Mary or Maria married Johan Van de Ver on January 14, 1714 in Christina. (14) In 1713,

(14) Records of the Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 218.

Biork had been replaced by a Mr. Hesselius. Biork was very reluctant to leave his post as pastor of the Old Swedes' Church. However, on the first of May in 1713, Biork and his family took leave of the church and parsonage and went to his father-in-laws estate to live. (15)

(15) Isreal Acrelius, New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1874), p. 272-273.

1713 Biork received notice that he had been favored with a commission to be the pastor at Fahlun in Sweden. (16) Soon

(16) Ibid., p. 272-273

thereafter he departed for Sweden with his family. Acrelius

describes it thus:

"There was now no longer to delay here. The first opportunity for leaving was regarded as the last; but none was offered before six months thereafter; for at the time London packets were seldom seen in the Delaware. On the 29th of June, 1714, he went to sea with his wife, Christina, the daughter of Peter Stalcoo, together with their five children--Jonas, Magdalena, Catherine, Christina, and Maria; also brother-in-law, John Cornelius van der Meer, and his wife Maria, the daughter of Peter Stalcoo, besides an orphan child, Anna, the daughter of Isidor Steedham. (17) That was the first American family given back to Sweden." (18)

(17) This Anna could very well be the daughter of Mary Stalcoo, who was a daughter of Johan Andersson Stalcoo, for Anna had married a Isidor Steedham.

(18) Israel Acrelius, New London (Philadelphia, 1874), p. 273.

Peter's daughter, Margaret, was not of age when he died.

However, in 1725 she had an illegitimate child, Joseph. He died soon after birth. (19) On November 11, 1726 Margaret

(19) Records of the Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 279.

married Johan Martensson.

How long Peter's wife, Katherine lived, after his death is not known. However, Peter was the father of at least six children, bearing the following names:

9. John

10. Andrew

Christina (married Ericus Biork)

Mary or Maria (married Johan Van de Ver)

Margaret (married Johan Martensson)

Unknown daughter (married John Justasson)

4. John Stalcoo, son of Johan Anderson Stalcoo, was probably born in this country. He lived at Christina with his father. After his father's death in or about 1665, he inherited part of the original Anderson alias Stalcoo grant. The earliest record of John Stalcoo, like that of his brother Andres, is found in a grant of land given to him at the Court of New Castle on September 5, 1662. He, like his brother had petitioned the court for a grant of land, and had eventually received 200 acres. (1) This land eventually

(1) Records of New Castle Vol. 11 (Meadville, Pa., 1935), pp. 12-14.

became known as the Southern Land. (2) He apparently did

(2) Ibid., p. 19.

not immediately begin to clear and work the land, for other parties began to survey the same land with an eye to acquiring it. John then petitioned the court at New Castle, asking them to stop those unknown parties that were surveying the land. Finally on October 3, 1662 the court handed down the following order:

"Upon the petition of John Stalcoo, Itt was ordered that hee should forthwith: Seate and Improve his land formerly by him taken up and surveyed by Walter Wharton called Southern Land according to laws and regulations, otherwayes hee to forfeit ye same, and those as now have surveyed ye same, are to quit itt: --." (3)

(3) Ibid., p. 19.

John, like his father and brothers, took the oath of allegiance to the English Crown on February 21, 1663, at the

Court of New Castle. (4) In 1684 John Staleop is listed as (4) Ibid., pp. 35-37. a tithable of the constabulary of North Christina Creek. (5)

(5) Ibid., pp. 32-33.
He has in his possession at that time some 717 acres of land. John was also listed among those living in New Sweden in 1693. (6) After Johan Anderson Waleop's death

(6) Arelins, New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1874), pp. 189-192.
John his son, is definitely known to have inherited some part of the original grant. Just exactly how much land he inherited, and the exact boundaries of that land are not known. However, some part of it must have been in the neighborhood of a stream on the southwest side of Wilmington called Clement's Creek. Ferris related the history of that stream thus:

"The stream on the southwest side of the city, formerly called 'Clement's Creek' crosses the road leading to Baltimore, about one hundred yards west of Front Street, at the first stone bridge on that road. . . The name of 'Clement's Kill' is of very ancient date. It is found in the article of agreement between old Johan Anderson and his assignees, Samuel Peterson and Lars Cornelison, dated April 10th, 1675. After it was assigned to John Staleop, on the division of his father's property, in 1686, it gradually assumed the name of 'Staleop's Cut'. The stream passing down the Valley, east of Walnut street, which before that time was called 'Staleop's Run,' afterwards took the name of Mulberry Dock." The names of Staleop's Run and Staleop's Cut being so nearly alike, a change became necessary to prevent misunderstanding. But many of the old people never called the stream below Walnut Street Mulberry Dock, but always distinguished it by its old name of Staleop's Run." (7)

(7) Ferris, Original Settlements (Wilmington, 1846), pp. 289-290.

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A Mr. Bush, in a letter to Thomas Hopkinson, dated Wilmington, July 5th, 1745, recites the history of the Market Street Ferry in that city. Johannes Jaquet started the ferry some time in the seventeenth century. However, his management of the ferry was not particularly profitable. He, therefore, made a grant of it to John Stalcop, who at that time was living somewhere near it. (8) The ferry was still in the hands of the Stalcop family in 1745.

(8) G.M.F. Turner, Rodney's Diary (Philadelphia, 1911), p. 80. The letter also states that at the death of John Stalcop his son Israel took possession, and after the death of Israel his widow married Daniel Turner, who kept it until the son Israel, named John Stalcop, was of age. Turner then turned it over to John Stalcop, the great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop.

John Stalcop married Annika Erickson, who was the daughter of Johan and Magdalena Erickson of Lucas Point, Salem County, New Jersey. Johan Erickson, his father-in-law, died sometime before 1697. In that year Erickson's widow, Magdalena, granted to her son-in-law, John Stalcop, a power of attorney in order that he might act as her agent in selling her share of her late husband's estate. (9)

(9) *Ibid.*, p. 130. Dated July 24, 1697.

Just four days after obtaining this power of attorney, John Stalcop sold his mother-in-law's share of her husband's estate. Her share of the estate was some 153 acres of land located near Lucas Point at Penn's Neck. John Stalcop sold this land to John Finch of Penn's Neck, Salem County, New Jersey on July 28, 1697. (10)

(10) Ibid., p. 130

On September 19, 1697, the church fathers met with the Reverend Arions Biork to choose new church wardens for the coming years. However, they retained two of the old church wardens for another year namely: Carl Christ-offerson Springer and Mr. Abille Stobay. To these two old church wardens they added four new ones: Hans Pietter-son, Brewer Sinnike, John Stalcoop, and Jacob Van de Vcr, who lived in New Jersey. (11) That is December 6, 1697

Reverend Biork writes in his record of the Church Business:

(11) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1690), p. 17.

"I was with the church wardens at Christina to decide upon the exact place to set the church, and as the church yard did not extend sufficiently high up for a convenient place without standing over graves, and as we did not wish to set the church so low down, therefore, church warden John Stalcoop gave of his own free will for the glory of God out of his own land, so large a piece as was needed for the church partly to stand upon, with two fathoms on the south side and the west end for a free church walk, which was put in writing, and for which was remitted to him the four pounds which he had subscribed for the church, as Hans Peitterson said, that according to English law for such a gift, something must be given in return be it ever so little." (12)

(12) Ibid., p. 18

This was the beginning of the old Swedes' Church still standing today in Wilmington, Delaware. Sometime before Biork's meeting with the church wardens, the congregation had decided to build a new church. They had also taken up a subscription of money to be used in the building of that church.

John Stallop's contribution had been four pounds. (13) Now.

(13) Ibid., pp. 44-50.

ever, when he later contributed the land for the church to be built on, this four pounds was returned to him as a token payment of the land. Apparently under English law any bargain of this kind had to be sealed with some sort of payment. On March 29, 1693, John Stallop, representing the church, signed an agreement with John Smart and John Britt, contracting for the carpentry work to be done on the church. (14)

(14) Ibid., pp. 21-23.

At about the same time it was decided that those men working on the church were to board at John Stallop's house. (15)

(15) Ibid., 29-30

For this service John received at different times certain gifts, usually food, from members of the congregation. (16)

(16) Ibid., pp. 51-52. He was also paid 35 pounds.

At Christina on May 19, 1698, the following articles of agreement were made and witnessed by the Reverend Biork:

"Articles of agreement made, done, and concluded by and betwixt Hans Picterson, John Stallop, Charles Springer of the County of New Castle and Christina Creek of the one part, and Joseph Yard, mason and bricklayer of Philadelphia, of the other party, witnesseth as followeth: It is agreed, and I Joseph Yard doe obledge and engage myself and my heirs, that is, with the help of GOD, to lay all the stones and brick work of a Church which is to be built in and upon ye Church yard at Christeen near John Stallop's: . . ." (17)

(17) Ibid., pp. 26-27 This agreement was signed by all the men mentioned in it. Finally on the 28th of May,

1698, the building of the church was commenced at
Christine, back of the fort. (18) Some time later

(18) Acrelius, New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1874), p. 254.
there is a record showing that John Stalcop contributed
16½ days work toward the building of the church. (19)

(19) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington,
1890), pp. 44-50.

The pastor Riorck, who was the real instigator of the
new church, had no sooner seen the church started, and the
accounts of its cost put in order, then he devoted his
thoughts to a suitable residence for the minister. (20)

(20) Acrelius, New Sweden (Philadelphia, 1874), p.
253. The land on which the minister's residence at
then was called a glebe.

On November 19, 1698, Riorck called a meeting of the
congregation, in order that they might consider the build-
ing of a parsonage. During this meeting it was seen that
the first consideration was the matter of supplying land
on which it could be built. Since John Stalcop's land was
so conveniently close to the church that was being built,
they decided to approach him with the idea of buying enough
land for the glebe. However, a disagreement developed as
to how the deed to the land should read. John Stalcop was
willing enough to sell land for the glebe, but he wanted
the deed to read so that the land could never be sold again.
(21)

(21) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890),
pp. 45-47.

Finally, on April 22, 1699, it seemed that John Stalcop
and the church congregation had reached an agreement on the

selling of the glebe land. Biork recorded the oral agreement thus:

" 1st.- When the land is made over, twenty pounds shall be paid. 2d.- Two years thereafter forty pounds shall be paid, for which time it shall stand without interest, but if not paid in two years he shall have interest. 3d.- Take up the paper of John Hanson Stalman. John Stalman he saw all the land this year and pay all the rent. 4th.- John Stalman promised a portion of marsh land more than heretofore be-
longed to the rect which also he had promised previously. This I wrote down and read it to them carefully and all was fully agreed to on both sides, and those who were present immediately made up a large part of the twenty pounds." (22)

(22) Ibid., p. 23.

This oral agreement did not settle the matter of the glebe land, for at another church meeting on June 24, 1699, Biork writes that the following took place:

"We began again about the glebe, thinking to get a de-
cided conclusion upon it in writing. But what happened . . . John Stalman had taken it into his head that he would not stand to the last bargain, which was so certainly and firmly agreed to, unless we would so take it of him that all the land should be kept as a mortgage forever, (as the English say) that is, that none of it shall ever be sold . . . (After much argument) His answer was that he would not let us have it on any other condition than that we should have and keep all . . . John Stalman . . . had again forfeited his word." (23)

(23) Ibid., pp. 57-58

Pastor Biork was angry with John Stalman after this meeting in June. However, he apparently wasn't so angry that he couldn't plan and have a church entertainment at John Stalman's house on July 4, 1699. Biork says that:

" . . . we entertained at Christina at Church Warden John Stalman's, all the notable strangers so far as it was possible together then together, with meat, wine, ale, etc. . . the cost of which was borne by the congregation as the following memorandum will show; John Stalman, one bushel malt, one and a half bushels wheat, three pounds sugar, two shillings and six pence worth raisins and three shillings

and four pence worth of haws, . . . John Stalcoop's wife over and above her own labor in as much as it was impossible for her to bring every thing in good order, invited the wife of an Englishman by the name of Annie Ritman who lived on the other side of the river to assist her as she was quite familiar with such matters and events. All of which contributions I reckoned to be worth 12 pounds." (24)

(24) Ibid., pp. 42-44.

About the same time that this church entertainment was held, the pews in the new church were distributed. John Stalcoop was allotted one of the four pews by the wall on the south side of the church. His wife received a seat in the second row, on the main aisle in the women's section. (25)

(25) Ibid., pp. 62-64.

On the 4th of August, 1699, Pastor Biork visited John Stalcoop at his home. Biork relates what took place during the visit thus:

"I came to John Stalcoop's when he, contrary to expectations, asked me to go and ride with him around the land and see what conditions he would make it over at the next session of the court at Sandhook. The next day we went all around . . . I repeated my former determination that we will never leave it forever, but he had changed his mind as to that, and had hit on the plan that we should change the wood lot with him . . . I answered that will be a new matter for the congregation to consider . . . The 12th of August it was decided / . . . that the exchange should be made." (26)

(26) Ibid., pp. 59-60. The land being discussed was the new globe land.

Up until this meeting with Biork, John Stalcoop had insisted that the words, "As an everlasting possession", should

be inserted into the deed when he sold the land. However, he was now willing to strike out that phrase from the sale agreement. On December 29, 1699, John Stalecop sold the land to the Parish for the support of the minister. This sale agreement was for 250 acres of land. The amount to be paid by the church was 160 pounds silver. This agreement was carefully drawn up and signed by the parties involved. (27)

(27) Ibid., pp. 61-62.

John Stalecop signed this agreement with an X, his mark, thereby indicating that he could not write. For a map showing the above land see: Charles E. Curtis and Charles Lee Hesse, Jr., Old Swedes Church (Wilmington, 1933) p. 45.

John Stalecop died before June 20, 1701, at which time his widow Annika had Thomas Pierson survey the land belonging to the church. (28) Annika apparently

(28) Ibid., pp. 63-64. The church land consisted of 500 acres.

misunderstood the contracts that had been drawn up between her late husband and the church. (29) There is no record of John Stalecop's will. However, after

(29) Ibid., pp. 63-64.

his death, his son Isreal took possession of the Market Street Ferry. (30) How he divided the rest of

(30) C.H.B. Turner, Salisbury's Library (Philadelphia,
1911, p. 80.

his estate is not known. nor is it known how long
his wife Annika survived him. He was, however, the
father of at least two children, bearing the following
names:

11. Israel
12. Jonas.

5. Charles, or Carell Stalcop, son of Johan Anderson Stalcop was very probably born in this country, for he was the youngest son to survive boyhood. Very little is known about him. He was mentioned in his father's will as being one of his children, (1) However, he was not

(1) Johan Anderson Stalcop's original will. (Copy) now in the Delaware Archives, see appendix for photostatic copy.

mentioned as being a recipient of any part of the estate other than his just share. He did, however, take the oath of allegiance to the English crown, just as his father and brothers had done at the Court of New Castle on February 21, 1663. (2) In 1664 Charles was listed

(2) Records of New Castle Vol II (Dover, DE.) 1933, pp. 3227.

of the tithables of the constabulary of North Christine Creek. At that time he had no land at all. (3) Nothing

(3) Ibid., pp. 32-33.

further is recorded of him.

Since there are no more records of Charles, it is reasonable to assume that he died shortly thereafter, or moved away from Delaware. He left no record of a wife, land, or children.

Third Generation

6. William Stalcoo, son of Andrew Stalcoo, and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcoo, was born in this country. When he was born and particulars concerning his life are not known. It is believed that he married, and that he had at least one son, whose name was Olof Stalcoo. (1)

(1) Federal Writers Project, The Records of the Swedish Lutheran Churches at Raccoon and Penns Neck (Elizabeth, 1938), pp. 708

Since he was, so far as I have discovered, the only Stalcoo in that generation named William, it seems probable that he is the William Stalcoo who on April 21, 1722, at a parish meeting of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Penns Neck, New Jersey, promised to pay eleven shillings and three pence every year during his life toward the minister's maintenance at the church at Penns Neck. (2)

(2) Ibid., pp. 22-23.

He is the first New Jersey Stalcoo I have found, and therefore may be the progenitor of that branch of the Stalcoo family in southern New Jersey who subsequently spelled their name Stauleo.

In the records William's last name is spelled Stahl-
coo. (3) In 1716 his probable son Olof spells his name

(3) Ibid., pp. 22-23.

Stahlkopp. (4) In 1726 at Penns Neck there is a Mother

(4) Ibid., pp. 112-113.

Catrain Staelon. (5) At Penn's Neck in 1723 there was a

(5) Documents Relating to the early history of the State of New Jersey, Calendar of the State Archives, 1666-1703. (Ed. by J. H. Smith, 1901, vol. 1, p. 11).

widow Cowry Stallcup. (6) By 1744 there was a Jonas Stal

(6) Ibid., p. 323.

kup living in Penn's Neck. (7) In 1777 a Catherine Staloup

(7) Ibid., (Somerville, 1918), vol. 2, p. 11.

was living in Penn's Neck. (8) Finally by November 3, 1846

(8) Ibid., (Trenton, 1939), Vol. 3, p. 408.

there is a record of one John Stauloup voting at an election held in the township of Pilesgrove, in the County of Salem. (9)

(9) James Rushing and Charles F. Sheppard, History of the County of Salem, New Jersey, 1639-1839. (Ed. by J. H. Smith, 1901, vol. 1, p. 11).

Though these names have not been placed in a proper chronological sequence, they still aptly show the different transitions that the Stalcop name went through before arriving at the present New Jersey spelling Stauloup.

7. John Stalcoy, son of Andrew Stalcoy and grandson
of Johan Anderson Stalcoy, was born in this country, and
brought up by his father in Christina. When he was born,
or when he died is not known. He did, however, on the
death of his father, Andrew, inherit at least part of his
father's estate. (1) There seems to be no particulars

(1) Ferris, Original Settlements (Wilmington, 1846),
p. 197.

concerning his life or activities in the community around
Christina. He had at least two children:

13. Andrew

John (died young)

8. Andrew or Antilli Stalson, son of Andrew Stalson, and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalsons was raised by his father in the neighborhood of Christina, and lived throughout his life in the same vicinity. (1)

(1) Andrew Stalson's original will. Now in the Delaware Archives. See appendix for photostatic copy. When he died he was still living in Christina Hundred in the County of New Castle on the Delaware.

On May 23, 1717 Andrew married Hannah Barbro Wolback, a widow. (2) On March 4, 1718 a daughter was born to them,

(2) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Millington, 1890), p. 240.

who on March 9 was baptized and christened Catharina. (3)

(3) Ibid., p. 243.

Later her name was anglicized to Catharine. A son born on August 14th, 1719, was baptized and christened Andreas. (4) Another son, born June 20, 1721, was baptized and christened

(4) Ibid., p. 252.

Philip. (5) On November 29th, 1723, their daughter Maria

(5) Ibid., p. 266

Christina was born. (6) She, however, did not live very

(6) Ibid., p. 281.

long, for she was buried in the old Swedes' Church January 6, 1724. (7) In 1725 Andrew and Barbro had another daughter

(7) Ibid., p. 287.

born to them, on June 17th. She was baptized and christened Margarite. (8) Her name was also anglicized

(8) Ibid., p. 294.

to Margaret. There is also a record of Johannes, a daughter of Andrew Staleop having been buried May 21, 1727. (9) Just previous to the death of this daughter,

(9) Ibid., p. 300

they had a set of twins born on May 25, 1727. One was a girl and the other a boy. They were baptized and christened Anna Barbro and Anders on May 26th. (10) When Andrew

(10) Ibid., p. 302. This is the first recorded set of twins in the Staleop family.

married Barbro, she must have had a child by her first marriage, for on September 6, 1730, Andrew's step-daughter Elizabeth was buried. (11) Shortly thereafter, on September 15, 1730, Andrew buried his eldest son Andreas. (12)

(Ibid., p. 334 - (12)

Andreas was almost eleven years old at the time of his death. Andrew's third son, Anders, may have died young, for there are no records of his activities in later years.

When Andrew Staleop married, the records call his wife Hannah Barbro Wolback. (13) However, in Andrew's will

(13) Ibid., p. 240

he calls her Anna Barbery, and refers to her as the mother of his son, Philip. In the records of the Church Philip's mother is Barbro.

The exact date of Andrew Staleop's death is not known.

However, on April 5, 1743 he was very sick, for he so states in his last will and testament made on that day.

(14) In his will, Andrew appointed his wife, Anna Barbery

(14) Andrew Stalcop's original will. Now in the Delaware Archives. See appendix for photostatic copy. There is no record of when his will was probated.

and his son, Philip, his sole executors. To his son, Philip, he bequeathed all his real estate. To his wife he gave the stone house that was on his property. He also charges his son, Philip, with putting this house in order for her occupancy. He gave his wife two cows, and their keep so long as she should live. He also ordered his son to supply his wife with one hog and a quarter of beef every fall of the year. She was to receive one third of the cider that his apple orchard produced. Philip was to supply his mother with fire wood, five bushels of wheat, five bushels of rye, and was to sow a peck of flax seeds every year for her. Andrew also gave his wife her old garden, two ewes, her bed, and iron pot, some earthenware, some crocks, some woodenware, a frying pan, a five gallon bucket, a wash tub, a pail, two chairs, a little table, and two chests. He also ordered that his apprentice or indentured servant, Elizabeth Tussey, could live with his wife until his wife should die. What time she had left to serve, if his wife died, was to be transferred to his son Philip. To his daughter Catherine he gave a cow with her calf, and two ewes, and two lambs. To his daughter Margaret he gave a cow, a calf,

a two year old heifer, a yearling heifer, two ewes, two lambs, an iron pot, and her bed. He also charged his son, Philip, with the paying of ten pounds current money to each of his daughters three years after his death. Finally, to his son, Philip, he bequeathed the remainder of his moveable estate. This will was probated April 5, 1743. (15)

(15) Ibid., see appendix

Andrew's daughter, Catherine, married Andreas Stilly on December 21, 1738. (16) His daughter, Margaret, married

(16) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890, p. 359.

Goran Toinan. (17) The date of marriage is not stated.

(17) Ibid., p. 554. Their son Phillip born January 9, 1751.

His third surviving daughter, Anna Garbro, married Henry Sennix on September 1, 1754. (18)

(18) Lawrence Dillon Stailone, Tampa, Florida. This man has been engaged in compiling a family history for many years. Some of this information is found in his letters addressed to Miss Marcia Staulore of Pitman, New Jersey. They are dated 1931-1936 and are now in the possession of Miss Staulore.

How long Andrew's wife survived him is not known. He had eight children of his own, and one step-child bearing the following names:

Catherine (married Andreas Stilly)

Andreas (died young)

14. Philip

48.
Maria Christina (died young)

Marcelle (married Owen Tolman)

Johannes (died young)

Audrey (probably died young)

Anna Barbro (married Henry Kemmle)

Elizabeth (step-daughter, died young Sept. 9, 1790)

2. John Stalcoo, son of Peter Stalcoo, and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcoo, was born in 1692 near Christina on the north side of Christina Creek in the County of New Castle. He lived and was raised on his father's farm near Christina. It is probable that after his mother died, he became the heir of his father's home, for his father had so stipulated in his will. (1) At the same time he received

(1) Peter Stalcoo's original will now in the Delaware Archives. See appendix for a photostatic copy.

100 acres of land when his father died in 1709. At that time John was seventeen. Under his father's will he was charged with helping his brother, Andrew, build a home. It is reasonable to assume, that after his mother's death he inherited the home of his father. He very probably lived there during his lifetime, and raised his family there as his father had done before him.

When John Stalcoo married is not known. His wife's name was Mary or Maria. Their first child was a son, Peter, who when he entered school in 1717 was five years old. (2)

(2) Schart, History of Delaware. Vol. 2, p. 683.

On October 20, 1714, John and his wife had a daughter born to them. On October 24, she was baptized and christened Christina. (3) She was buried on September 12, 1715. (4)

(3) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 221.

(4) Ibid., p. 226.

On August 28, 1714, at a general parish meeting of the whole Christina congregation of the Old Swedes' Church,

"Christinan Johansson and John Stalcoy were elected a church watch to keep good order and propriety both within and without the church during God's service." (5)

(5) Ibid., pp. 194-196.

Part of their duties were described as follows:

"Whenever any one shall be cited before the church council, it shall be the duty of either of the designated church watchmen to arrest him and bring him forward and do whatever else time and circumstances may render necessary and proper." (6)

(6) Ibid., pp. 194-196.

Early in 1715, one Edward Robinson had gotten Aaron Johansson's widow to give to him and his heirs all the property her husband had owned. The church thought this a crime against the society of the community, and forthwith tried to rectify the matter. Although they could have imposed a severe church censure on Robinson, they thought to give him another opportunity to change his ways and purpose. The church directed John Stalcoy and the Pastor to visit both parties involved in this fraud, and find out what their views and intentions were. (7)

(7) Ibid., p. 205. Robinson finally relinquished his so called right to Johansson's estate.

During the period between 1715 and 1717 the parsonage of the Old Swedes' Church was being built. At different times members of the community donated their time and labor to the completion of this project. On August 16, 1715,

John Staleop worked a full day on the well, (8) and in

(8) Ibid., p. 124.

1717 he helped to raise the frame of the kitchen at the parsonage. (9)

(9) Ibid., 234.

John Staleop and his wife Mary had another son born to them on September 26, 1716, who on September 30 was baptised and christened Matthias. (10)

(10) Ibid., p. 233.

On May 7, 1717 the first school in the vicinity of Wilmington got its start at a meeting of the Old Swedes' Church congregation. The Pastor or Provost, Mr. Heeselius, transcribed the minutes of the meeting as follows:

"The Provost represented the necessity of getting up regular Swedish school . . . They all seemed to think well of the project, provided they could agree upon the school place. They there upon named three places around which most of the children were to be found, viz: with Mr. Springer, Johan Staleop and Christian Brunburg." (11)

The very next day more business concerning the school was carried on. This was May 8, 1717, and Mr. Heeselius writes

this:

". . . the pastor . . . presented himself at Johan Gustafssons, with . . . Johan Staleop . . . and held consultation both with regard to the place and wages, and agreed that the before named persons together with Anders Gustafsson should send their children to Johan Gustafsson's house the next sabbath 17th of June,

when Mr. Glodius shall be ready to begin school keeping for this present year, to the same time in the next coming year, and have for wages thirty skillings for each child, leaving all the rest of the congregation at liberty to send children whenever they please and agree on the terms the best they can." (12)

(12) Ibid., p. 237.

On June 17, 1717 the children were sent to Johan Gustafsson's house. Here:

"... the pastor ... examined the children as to their proficiency and then recommended them to Mr. Glodius, the names of which children are here inserted: ... 7. Peter Stalcop, Johansson's son 5 years old, knows the letters. 8. Margaretha, the late Peter Stalcop's daughter, 11 years old; reads Swedish indifferently well, but must learn to spell anew." (13)

(13) Ibid., p. 238.

This Swedish school was apparently a rotating proposition, for the next year it was switched to John Stalcop's house.

On April 8, 1719:

"The Pastor met with Mr. Glodius and all the scholars in the house of Johan Stalcop in presence of most of the parents of the children, to have a formal closing of the past school keeping." (14)

(14) Ibid., p. 245.

About the time that the school was starting at John Stalcop's house, he and his wife had another son born to them, September 29, 1718, who on October 5, was baptised and christened, Tobias. (15) Three years later on March 23,

(15) Ibid., p. 244.

1721, John and his wife had their second daughter born to

them, She was christened Catherine. (16) On August 15,

(16) Ibid., p. 265.

1723, their fourth son was born. He was baptised and christened, Ericus, on August 18. (17)

(17) Ibid., p. 280.

In 1724 John Stalcop sold a piece of land to Jonathan Evans. This land was stated to be on the east side of Red Clay Creek, one boundary of which was a corner of John Justice' land. (18)

(18) Greville and Dorothy Esche, Oliver Evans (Philadelphia, 1933), p.2. This Jonathan Evans was the father of Charles Evans who married John Stalcop's daughter Ann or Annika. Charles and Ann were the parents of the famous inventor Oliver Evans. The fathers of Charles and Ann were very good friends long before their children were married. As a matter of fact before they were born.

On December 24, 1725, Johan and Mary had their first son, christened Iseal. (19) Four years later, on April 12,

(19) Records of Holy Trinity Church. (Wilmington, 1890), P. 295.

1729, they had their third daughter, Annika. (20) Her name

(20) Ibid., p. 308.

was later shortened to just plain Ann.

Apparently John Stalcop and Pastor Samuel Hessellius did not get along very well. This state of affairs is easily understood, for the Pastor who preceeded Hessellius was Ericus Blork, John Stalcop's brother-in-law. Blork

was liked very well by certain members of the parish. When he left the church in 1713 it had caused quite a disturbance. Blork himself did not help matters and he openly challenged Hesselius' right to take his place. Naturally when Blork finally had to leave many people were reluctant to see him go, and were openly hostile toward Hesselius. Apparently, in 1721, certain members of the Parish tried to have Hesselius removed from his position here in the colony, for they made certain accusations against him to his superiors in Sweden. In a letter dated September 1, 1729 Hesselius defended himself against these accusations. In part he said:

" . . . Indeed, I have done suspicion too of Mr. Blork's brother-in-law, Hans Smith the latter, and John Stalcop, who are not the best of men, and have made themselves my greatest enemies . . . They are both very poor writers and weak men, and cannot be credited . . ." (21)

(21) Ibid., pp. 315-317.

On December 19, 1733 John and Mary Stalcop had their sixth son, christened Johan. (22) In the next year, December 2, 1734,

(22) Ibid., p. 353. John and Mary buried their son Tobias. (23)

(23) Ibid., p. 356

At the time of his death, he was sixteen years old. Two years later, on April 19, 1736, he buried his daughter, Catherine. (24) Approximately one year later, John and

(24) Ibid., p. 356. This entry does not mention the

name Catharina, But calls her John Stalcoop's eldest daughter.

Mary had their seventh son born on January 27, 1737. He was baptized and christened Andreas on March 13, 1737. (25)

(25) Ibid., p. 370

On January 21, 1738, John Stalcoop contributed seven shillings and six pence toward the payment of the church ground rents. (26) Apparently there was still a controversy over a clear title to the glebe in the year 1744. It must have involved the whole Stalcoop Family, for the church procured a release for this land from John Stalcoop, even though it was his uncle and not his father that had sold them the land. (27)

(27) Ibid., p. 391

In 1745, John Stalcoop was elected to the office of Assistant Burgess. (28)

(28) Scharf, History of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1883), Vol 2, p. 837.

John Stalcoop, yeoman, of Christian Hundred in the County of New Castle on the Delaware, died in June 1751, and was buried in the graveyard at the Old Swedes' Church. (29)

(29) Calendar of Delaware Wills (New York, 1911), p.49

He was survived by his wife Mary, his six sons: Peter,

Errick, Israll, John, Andrew, and Matthias, and his daughter Ann. (30) John Stalcoop made his will on October 1, 1748.

(30) Ibid., This extract lists six sons. However, it names a son Haick. This is incorrect, and probably an error for Errick. It also fails to mention John's son Matthias. For proof see Volume 1, Book G, pages 475-6 or Will copies in the Register of Wills Office, Wilmington.

At that time he states that he is very sick of body. His will was probated on July 1, 1751. (31) John Stalcoop ap-

(31) Will Books, Ms., Register of Wills Office Wilmington, Vol. 1, Book G. pp. 475-6.

pointed his wife Mary and his son Peter his joint executors. To his wife Mary he left all his moveable goods so long as she remained his widow. However, if she remarried she was to get her lawful one-third, and the rest was to be divided between his sons John and Andrew, and his daughter Ann Evans. Peter Stalcoop was to get all the land and the plantation on which he was living. Apparently Peter lived on part of his father's land. This land amounted to about 140 acres. He was to get this land only on the condition that he paid his brothers thirty pounds Pennsylvania money five years after his father's death. John's son Matthias was to get five shillings. His son Errick was to get one lot of ground in Newport, described as being near the creek. His son Israll was to get one lot of ground in or about the middle of Newport. He was to also get about seven acres of marsh land below Newport on the condition that he paid his sister Ann Evans the sum of fifteen pounds two years after

his father's death. His son Andrew was to inherit all lands and the plantation on which John himself had lived. This amounted to about 160 acres. He was to get this land on the condition that he paid fifty pounds to his brother John three years after he, Andrew, reached the age of 21. (32)

(32) Ibid.:

The only surviving daughter of John was Ann Stalcop. Sometime previous to his death she married Charles Evans, the son of Jonathan Evans who had been previously mentioned. (33) When John Stalcop died, he left Ann fifteen pounds.

(33) Greville and Dorothy Bathe, Oliver Evans (Philadelphia, 1935) pp. 1-2.

Up until this time Ann's husband Charles, had been a searunner. However, after Ann inherited this money from her father, Charles Evans purchased his first land and became a farmer. Doubtless he used Ann's legacy in obtaining this land. He bought two properties in Newport on the west side of Walnut Street and the north side of Market Street. (34)

(34) Ibid., pp. 1-2.

How long Mary, John's wife, survived him is not known. However, John and Mary Stalcop had ten children bearing the following names:

15. Peter

Christina (died young)

Matthew (no record)

Thomas (died young)

16. Erick

17. Lurell

Annika (married Charles Evans)

18. John

19. Andrew

10. Andrew Stalcop, son of Peter Stalcop and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was still under age when his father died in 1709. (1) He inherited 300 acres of land

(1) Peter Stalcop's original will. Now in the Delaware Archives. See appendix for photostatic copy.

in the vicinity of Christina. His father also stipulated in his will, that his brother, John, was to help him build a house on that land when he came of age. His brother also was charged with clearing and the fencing of some fifteen acres of land for him. (2) The only other remaining

(2) Ibid.,

record of Andrew Stalcop in Delaware, is found in the Records of Holy Trinity Church. On May 24, 1713, Andrew Stalcop was one of the sponsors at the baptism of Anders Tossawa, the son of Staffan and Catharina Tossawa. (3)

(3) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1696) p. 167.

Since this Andrew Stalcop is unaccounted for in Delaware after 1713, it is probable that he crossed the Delaware River, and settled in New Jersey, for on May 7, 1725, a certain Andrew Stalcop married Christian Petersson at Raccoon Creek. (4) On May 18, 1728, at a parish meeting

(4) Records of the Swedish Lutheran Churches at Raccoon and Penns Neck (Elizabeth, N.J. 1938), p. 308.

held at Raccoon, (5) Andrew Stalcop contributed twelve

(5) Ibid., pp. 31-32. The Swedish Lutheran Church still stands today in Swedesboro, N.J.

shillings to the church subscription. On September 29, 1729. Andrew Stalcoep was one of the appointed godparents, for the new born child, Andrew, son of Peter and Elene Justice. (6)

(6) Ibid., pp. 257-258.

Andrew and Christina Stalcoep had their first child, a daughter, born to them on December 15, 1730. She was baptized and christened, Johannes, on December 27. (7)

(7) Ibid., pp. 258-259.

The last record found on Andrew Stalcoep, of Passacon, is dated March 12, 1733. At that time he witnessed the birth of John, son of Ephraim Friend, at Passacon. (8)

(8) Ibid., p. 260.

Andrew like his cousin William, (9) probably founded

(9) See William Stalcoep, pp. 37-38.

a permanent home and family line in southern New Jersey. Andrew and William Stalcoep probably share honors as the original founders of the Stalcoep Family in New Jersey.

11. Isreal Stalcoep, son of John Stalcoep, and grand-son of Johan Anderson Stalcoep, was born and brought up in the vicinity of Christina.

When Isreal's father, John Stalcoep, died, probably in 1700, he inherited the Market Street Ferry. (1) He pro-

(1) Mentioned before. See p. 35.

bably inherited other lands from his father at the same time.

On August 13, 1715, when the parsonage was still in the process of being built, Isreal Stalcoep worked half a day breaking stones for the well. (2)

(2) Records of Holy Trinity Church. (Wilmington, 1890), p. 213.

On August 9, 1720, Isreal Stalcoep married Miss Susanna Jacquett, (3) daughter of Peter and Angeborg Stidham,

(3) Ibid., p. 253.

Jacquett, (4) Not quite one year later on July 3, 1721,

(4) C.H.B. Turner, McDowey's Diary (Philadelphia, 1911), p. 60. (footnote)

Isreal and Susanna had their first child, a son. He was baptized and christened, Johan, on July 6. (5)

(5) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 256.

It seems that when Isreal's father, John Stalcoep, gave the land to the church that was subsequently used as the

site of the Old Swedes' Church, He did not at the same time make out a legal deed transferring that land to the church. (6)

(6) Ibid., p. 262.

On June 24, 1721, a Mr. Springer, acting as the church representative, promised Isreal and his brother Jonas, that he would have a deed made out before the next session of the court at New Castle, so that they might lawfully take over the church, the ground that the church was already built on. (7) The next year on August 14, 1722, the church

(7) Ibid., p. 262.

and their land surveyed and laid out according to the original agreement made between them and Isreal's father, John Stalcop. This was done with Isreal's and Jonas's consent. Sometime afterward a deed was drawn up which Isreal and Jonas acknowledged. The deed was then legally sealed and confirmed at the Court of New Castle. (8)

(8) Ibid., p. 266.

On April 20, 1723, Isreal and Susann Stalcop had their first daughter born to them. She was baptised and christened, Maria, April 28, (9) and on January 31, 1726,

(9) Ibid., p. 279.

She was buried in the graveyard at the Old Swedes' Church. (10)

(10) Ibid., p. 299.

Just about two and a half months before the death of his daughter, Isreal Stalcop died. He was buried on November

11, 1725. (11) His wife Susanna, and his son Johan

(11) Ibid., p. 296.

survived him. The exact disposition of Isreal's estate is not known. However, his widow, Susanna was married again after his death, to Daniel Turner, son of Thomas and Maria Van Chilsma Turner, of New York. (12) The

(12) C.M.E. Turner, Rodney's Diary (Philadelphia, 1911), p. 80.

Ferry, at the bottom of Market Street in Wilmington, was kept and run by Thomas Turner in trust for John Stalcop (John) until he came of age. It was later turned over to John Stalcop, son of Isreal Stalcop. (13)

(13) Ibid., p. 80.

Isreal Stalcop had two children bearing the following names:

20. John

Maria (died young)

12. Jonas Stalcoo, son of John Stalcoo, and grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcoo, was born and raised in this country in and around Christina. How much of his father's estate he inherited is not known. It is probable, however, that he did inherit at least some part of it.

Jonas is first mentioned in the year 1714. In that year he was listed as a sponsor at three different baptisms. (1)

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Christina, 1798) pp. 221, 222, and 223.

On August 13, 1715, when the parsonage was still in the process of being built, Jonas Stalcoo worked till noon hauling stone for the well. On this job he contributed not only his time, but the use and time of his own horses and sled. (2)

(2) Ibid., p. 213.

On January 5, 1716, Jonas Stalcoo married Miss Judith Van de Ver. (3) Whether or not he was playing the role of

(3) Ibid., p. 232

the gentleman by entering into this marriage contract can not be discerned. However, it could very well be, for not quite five months later their first child was born on May 26, 1716. He was baptized and christened, Johan, on June 3. (4) Jonas and Judith had their second child, a daughter

(4) Ibid., p. 233.

born on December 10, 1717. She was christened and baptized Annika, On December 14. (5) Their second son was born

(5) Ibid., p. 244.

On May 8, 1721. He was christened and baptized, Carl, on May 14. (6) It very well may be that the illa and efforts

(6) Ibid., p. 265.

of child birth so weakened Jonas's wife, Judith, that she died shortly after giving birth to this son, for she was buried June 15, 1721. (7)

(7) Ibid., p. 267. Buried at Old Swedes' Church.

On June 24, 1721, and August 14, 1722, Jonas took his part in the legal deeding of the church land, that had previously been related in the history of Israel, his brother. (8) Jonas Stalcop's land holdings must have been

(8) Ibid., pp. 262 and 263. See page 56.

in the vicinity of the Old Swedes' Church, for in describing the church lands during the survey of August 14, 1722, they mention the fact that the lane from the church ran up to Jonas Stalcop's lane. (9)

(9) Ibid., p. 265

Sometime before 1724, Jonas married again. This time his wife's name was Helena. (10) Their first child, a

(10) Ibid., p. 286.

daughter, was born February 12, 1724, and christened, Elizabeth, on March 29, (11) In the same year, on May 21, 1724,

(11) Ibid., p. 286.

Jonas buried his son Carl, by his first wife, in the graveyard at Old Swedes' Church. (12)

(12) Ibid., p. 287.

On January 2, 1725, Jonas Stalcoep was elected to the Church Council in the place of Jonas Walraven, deceased. (13)

(13) Ibid., p. 288.

Apparently Jonas, or his conduct, did not suit the church elders, for on January 30, 1725, just twenty-eight days after he was appointed, Jonas Stalcoep was dismissed from the church council because he was deemed unfit for office. (14)

(14) Ibid., p. 289.

On February 19, 1726, Helena, wife of Jonas Stalcoep had her second child, a son. He was baptized and christened Israel, on the day of his birth. (15) Three years

(15) Ibid., p. 297.

later on September 21, 1729, Jonas and Helena had another daughter born to them. She was baptized and christened Maria, one week later. (16)

(16) Ibid., p. 309.

On April 15, 1730, Jonas Stalcoep was buried in the Old Swedes' Church graveyard. (17) How he divided his es-

(17) Ibid., p. 334.

tate is now known. Nor is it known how long his wife sur-

lived him. Jonas must have sold his church pews before he died, for there is a record of the Church Council giving Lucas Syedhem possession of Jonas's pews. This was done on October 11, 1731. (18)

(18) Ibid., p. 345 Lucas had bought them of Jonas and gave him forty-five shillings. No date given.

Annika, Jonas's eldest daughter married a George Peterson. (19) His youngest daughter Maria, married Joshua

(19) L.D. Stallcup has established this fact.

White of Philadelphia on December 1, 1757. (20)

(2) Ibid.

Jonas was the father of six children, bearing the following names:

21. Johan

Annika (married George Peterson)

Carl (died young)

Elizabeth (probably died young)

22. Isreal

Maria (married Joshua White)

Fourth Generation

13. Andrew Stalcop, son of John Stalcop and great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born and raised by his father in the vicinity of Christina. The date of his birth, like the date of his death, is not known. He was, however, the last survivor of that part of the Stalcop family, for he was the only surviving son of his father, John, and he himself had no male heirs.

Andrew Stalcop married, and his wife's name was Johannes. (1) They had their first child, a daughter

(1) Johannes was later anglicized, and became Hannah, born to them on May 13, 1740. She was baptized and christened, Joanna, on May 25, (2) Their second daughter was

(2) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890)
p. 370.

Born three years later on September 2, 1743. She was baptized and christened, Mary, on October 3, (3)

(3) Ibid., p. 384.

Joanna, Andrew's eldest daughter, married Andrew Cripps on July 4, 1763. (4) His other daughter, Mary

(4) Ibid., p. 719.

Married Benjamin Enoch. (5)

(5) E.D. Stallcup.

When Andrew Stalcop died, his wife survived him. She

eventually married an Abrahams. Widow Hannah Stalcop's story and the story of the final disposition of part of the original Stalcop land is best told by Benjamin Ferris.

"...One of the last of the name, who possessed any of the family domain, was Andrew Stalcop. One of his daughters married Andrew Cripps. She was the mother of the family of that name, yet living on part of the old tract. The wife of Andrew Stalcop long survived him, living in a small tenement on the western part of their land. She was subject to occasional fits of insanity, in which state she would come into the town; and is still vividly remembered by those who were children at the time, and who had been terrified by her wild conduct, and had trembled at the sound of her name. Sixty years ago, the urchin who was taught to wander from home, was kept within due bounds by the fear of Hannah Stalcop" (6)

(6) Ferris, Original Settlements (Wilmington, 1846)
pp. 200-201.

Andrew Stalcop was the last male of his line. He did, however, leave two children bearing the following names:

Joanna (married Andrew Cripps)

Mary (married Benjamin Enoch)

14. Philip Stalcoo, son of Andrew Stalcoo and great grandson of John Anderson Stalcops was born June 20, 1723 at Christiana. He was baptized and christened on June 25 in the same year. (1) His mother was Hannah or Anna Parbery

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 288.

Stalcoo. There are no records of his boyhood, but it is probable that he was raised on his father's estate near Christiana.

When Philip's father, Andrew, died in 1743, he was then twenty-two years old. He and his mother were appointed the executors of his father's estate. (2) From his father

(2) Andrew Stalcoo's original will. Now in the Delaware Archives. For a photostatic copy see appendix.

he inherited all the real estate, and the remainder of his father's moveable estate after certain legacies bequeathed to his sisters were taken care of. (3)

(3) See pages 42 and 43.

Philip was the only surviving son of his father's eight children. Sometime in 1744, he married Susanna Brunberg. (4) She was the daughter of Christian Brunberg, a

(4) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890) p. 388.

yeoman, who lived in Christina Hundred. (5) Philip and

(5) Calendar of Delaware Wills (New York, 1911), p. 50.

Susanna had their first child, a son, born on October 29,

1744. (6) He was baptized and christened Andreas. Their

(6) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890)
p. 388.

second child, a daughter, was born March 24, 1751, and christened, Dorothea, on April 5. (7)

(7) *Ibid.*, p. 388.

In 1752, Philip's wife's father died. Philip was named one of the executors, and shared in the will. (8)

(8) Calendar of Delaware Wills (New York, 1911),
p. 50. Her father's name is spelled Brinberg.

On November 30, 1753 Philip and Susanna had their second daughter born to them. She was baptized and christened, Anna Barbro, on December 9. (9) Three years later

(9) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890)
p. 507.

on March 27, 1756 their third daughter was born. She was baptized and christened, Elizabeth, on April 11. (10)

(10) *Ibid.*, p. 580. This birth is listed at Concord.

What eventually became of Philip's daughter Anna, Barbro and Elizabeth is not known. His other daughters, Dorothea, died and was buried in the graveyard at the Old Swedes' Church on May 24, 1754. She was only three years old at the time of her death. Philip's son, Andreas, must have died young, for Philip left no surviving male heirs.

Philip Stalcop died and was buried in the graveyard at the Old Swedes' Church sometime in 1758. (11) How he

(11) Stalcoop's Records 2., Old Swedish Church, Mil-
waukee, Delaware.

Divided his estate when he died is not known. Nor is it known how long his wife survived him, if she did. Since Philip Stalcoop left no surviving male heirs, this branch of the Stalcoop Family died out. Therefore, Philip's uncle William Stalcoop who moved to New Jersey, was probably the only son of Andrew Stalcoop who was the son of Johan Anderson Stalcoop, who kept this branch of the Stalcoop family alive.

Philip Stalcoop had four children bearing the following names:

Andrew (died young)

Dorothea (died young)

Anna Barbro (no record)

Elizabeth (no record)

15. Peter Stalcoop, son of John Stalcoop, and great-grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcoop, was born in 1712. (1)

(1) Scharf, History of Delaware (Philadelphia, 1838), Vol. 2, p. 683.

He was raised on his father's estate near Christina. In the year 1717, when Peter was five years old, he attended the first Swedish School at Johan Gustafsson's house. School that year started on June 17, with Mr. Glodding acting as teacher. (2) On that day, all the students were

(2) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1893), p. 237. See also John Stalcoop p. 43.

examined by the Pastor of the Old Swedes' Church, before being turned over to Mr. Glodding for instructions. The Pastor recorded that, "Peter Stalcoop, Johansson's son, 5 years old, knows the letters." (3) No doubt Peter was also

(3) Ibid., p. 238. See also John Stalcoop, p. 43.

in attendance when the service on the following year, 1718, was held at his own father's, John Stalcoop's house. (4)

(4) Ibid., p. 245.

When Peter Stalcoop was twenty-six years old, he contributed five shillings toward the payment of the church ground rents. This contribution was made January 21, 1738. (5)

(5) Ibid., pp. 384-386.

Just about one month previous to the time Peter made this contribution, he married Susanna Palson on December 15, 1737. (6) Susanna was the sister of Peter Palson, a

(6) Ibid., p. 365.

peomen, who lived in New Castle. (7) Two years after their

(7) Calendar of Delaware Wills (New York, 1911),
p. 48. In this document his name is spelled Peter Stalcoop.

marriage, Peter and Susanna Stalcoop had their first child,
a son, born April 22, 1739. He was baptized and christened
John, on April 29. (8) On May 27, 1741, they had their

(8) Records of Holy Trinity C. Church, Wilmington, 1741,
p. 373. He later became just plain John.

second son. He was baptized and christened, William, on
June 27. (9) On August 1, 1743, their third son was born.

(9) Ibid., p. 377.

He was baptized and christened, Tobias, on August 6, (10)

(10) Ibid., p. 384.

On June 11, 1750, Peter and Susanna had their first daughter
born to them. She was baptized and christened, Lady, on
July 19. (11)

(11) Ibid., p. 563. She later became Lydia.

In 1751, Peter's father, John Stalcoop, died. He named
his son Peter as one of his executors. Peter received
140 acres of land as his share of his father's estate.
this land was located in Christiana Hundred. at that time
Peter was already living on the land with his family. Un-
doubtedly a house was included in the legacy. (12)

(12) Will Books, Ws., Register of Wills Office, Wil-
mington, Vol. 1. Book G. pp. 475-6.

Peter and Susanna had a second daughter born on August 10, 1754. She was baptized and christened, Susannah, on September 22. (13) Their fourth son was born on

(13) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 57.

January 21, 1757, and was christened, Peter, on May 3, (14)

(14) Ibid., p. 569.

It is probable that Peter and Susanna Stalcop had at least two more children. One was a son named Swithin, and the other a daughter named Rachel. There are no records of their birth. (15)

(15) L.D. Stalcop.

When Peter Stalcop died is not known. Neither is it known whether or not his wife survived him. What the disposition of his estate was after he died is also not known.

All five of Peter Stalcop's sons eventually migrated to Orange County in North Carolina. All five of them had families. Their families eventually migrated westward into Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas. It is probable that at least half of the Stalcop's living in this country today, can trace their lineage back to Peter Stalcop, great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop. (16)

What became of Peter's two daughters, Lydia and Susannah, is not known. There are no further records as

to know they married, or even whether or not they lived
long after their deaths. Peter's other daughter, Rachel,
married Isaac Brakin on August 31, 1789. (15) This marriage

(15) Theory of Holy Trinity Church, Wilmington, 1890,
p. 73.

Records were verified by the records of the church.

Peter Deacon had at least eight children bearing the
following names:

23. John

24. William

25. Tobias

26. John (no record)

27. Hannah (no record)

28. Peter

29. Edwin

Rachel (married Isaac Brakin).

16. Ericus Staleon, Son of John Staleon, and great grandson of John Anderson Staleon, was born on August 15, 1723. (1) Ericus or Eric was raised and spent his boyhood

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890) p. 230.

on his father's estate in Christina Hundred.

On January 21, 1732, Eric Staleon contributed two shillings toward the payment of the church ground rents. (2)

(2) Ibid., pp. 384-86. Old Sweden's Church.

Sometime before 1750, Eric Staleon married Mary Thier. For on June 5, 1750, Eric and Mary had their first child, a daughter, born to them. She was baptized and christened, Anne, on June 16. (3)

(3) Ibid., p. 556.

Eric's father, John Staleon, died 1752. He inherited one lot of ground that was described as being in Newport near the creek. (4) It is probable that Eric eventually

(4) Will Books, MS., Register of Wills Office, Wilmington, Vol. 1, Book G. pp. 475-6.

moved to Newport and established a home there.

On January 7, 1752, Eric and Mary had a second daughter born to them. She was baptized and christened, Mary, on March 29. (5)

(5) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 560.

78.
There are no further records of Eric Staleop. However, it is known that his eldest daughter, Anne, married Edward Dunn on June 18, 1772. (6) His other daughter,
(6) L.D. Staleop.

Mary, is unaccounted for.

Eric Staleop had no male heirs. Therefore this branch of the Staleop Family died out at the time of Eric's death. When he died, and whether or not his wife survived him, is not known. He was, however, the father of two children, bearing the following names:

Anne (married Edward Dunn)

Mary (no record)

17. Isreal Stalcoo, son of John Stalcoo, and great grandson of John Anderson Stalcoo, was born on December 24, 1725. (1) He was probably raised on his father's estate near Christina.

(1) records of Holy Trinity Church, (Wilmington, 1890), p. 295.

Very little information is available on his life and doings. It is known, however, that he married Anne Sanner on May 22, 1752. This marriage ceremony was performed by Isreal Aerellius. (2)

(2) Ibid., p. 691.

The year after Isreal was married, he was buried in the graveyard of the Old Swedes' Church. This was in 1753. (3)

(3) Sanner's Record, Ms., Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

When Isreal's father died in 1751, he inherited one lot of ground in or about the middle of Newport, and about seven acres of marsh land just below Newport. (4) There is

(4) Will Books, Ms., Register of Willis Office, Wilmington, Vol. I, Book G, pp. 475-6.

no record to show what the disposition of Isreal's estate was after he died.

Isreal Stalcoo was apparently the last of his line, for there are no records of there having been any children.

whether or not his wife survived him, and if she did
what became of her is not known.

18. John Stalcoo, son of John Stalcoo, and
great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcoo, was born on Dec-
ember 15, 1733. (1) He was probably raised on his father's

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890)
p. 353.

estate near Christina. When his father died in 1751, he
received as his share of the estate 50 pounds current
money. However, he wasn't scheduled to receive this legacy
until 1761, when his brother Andrew was obligated to pay
it to him. (2)

(2) Wills Books, Ms., Register of Wills Office, Wil-
mington, Vol. 1, Book C. pp. 475-6.

When John Stalcoo was almost twenty-eight years old,
he married Jane Snicker. The ceremony was performed by
Andrew Corell on March 10, 1761. (3) Almost one year later,

(3) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890),
p. 714.

to the very day, John and Jane had their first child, a
son, born to them on March 13, 1762. He was baptized and
christened, Israel, on April 20. (4) On September 23, 1763,

(4) Ibid., p. 599.

their second son was born. He was baptized and christened,
Henry, on March 16, 1764. (5) On July 2, 1765, John and

(5) Ibid., p. 605.

Jane had their third son. He was baptized and christened,
Mor, on August 13. (6)

(6) Ibid., p. 609.

No records of when John Stallop died, or of how he distributed his estate after his death have been found. Whether or not his wife, Jane, survived him, is not known.

It is believed that John migrated to Hampshire County Virginia, before his death. All three of his sons had families. Isreal, his eldest son is believed to have remained in Hampshire County, Virginia. However, his two brothers migrated to Washington County, Kentucky. Some parts of their families eventually migrated to Missouri.
(7)

(7) L.D. Stallcup.

John Stallop had three children bearing the following names:

- 28. Isreal
- 29. Henry
- 30. Amor

191 Andrew Stalcop, son of John Stalcop, and great grandson of John Anderson Stalcop, was born on January 27, 1737. (1) He was probably raised on his father's estate

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 370.

near Christina. When his father John died in 1751, he received as his share of the estate all the land and the plantation on which his father had lived. This amounted to about 160 acres. (2)

(2) Will Books, Ms., Register of Will's Office, Wilmington, Vol. 1, Book G. pp. 476-475.

There are no other records on Andrew Stalcop. However, it is believed that he remained in Delaware, and was a blacksmith in the city of Wilmington. It is probable that he did not marry, and therefore, had no children. (3)

(3) L. D. Stallcup.

20. John Stalcop, son of Isreal Stalcop, and great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcop, was born on July 3, 1721. (1) He probably spent his boyhood in the vicinity

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890), p. 200.

of Christina, where his father lived. His father kept the ferry at the foot of Market Street. After his father died in 1720, the Market Street Ferry was left in trust with his mother, Hannah, for her support as well as her own. His mother remarried, and became the wife of Daniel Turner. Daniel Turner kept the ferry until John was old enough to take it over. John Stalcop finally inherited the Market Street Ferry and was still running it in 1745. (2) In

(2) G. W. S. Turner, Turner's Diary (Philadelphia, 1911), p. 80. See pp. 33-35 and 55.

this same year, 1745, a Mr. Bush made application to John Stalcop for a grant of this ferry. (3) Although

(3) Ibid., p. 80

Bush states that the present proprietor is not unreasonable to the plan of selling, he apparently didn't get it, for John eventually willed it to his son Peter at his death.

(4) Will Books, No. 1, Register of Wills Office, Wilmington, Vol. 1, Book C. pp. 140-141.

John Stalcop's wife was named Elizabeth. When they married is not known. They had at least one son, named Peter. (5) Peter was living in New Castle at the time of

(6) Ibid..

his death. (6) John Stalcoy lived and died in Christina,

(6) Peter Stalcoy's original will. Now in the Delaware Archives. See Appendix for a photostatic copy. It must be, that John's wife married again after his death. If this is so, then she married a Trice, thereby accounting for Peter having a mother named Samuel Trice.

now Wilmington. He died in 1747, and was buried in the graveyard at the Old Swedes' Church. (7) November 6,

(7) Sexton's Record, No., Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington.

1747 he made his will, which was probated on December 26,

1747. (8) At the time he made his will, he states that he

(8) Wills Books No., Register of Wills Office, Wilmington, Vol. 1, Book G. pp. 140-141.

is sick in bed. John bequeathed all his movable and real estate to his wife Elizabeth until his son Peter reached the age of 21. He stipulated that Peter was to be brought up and educated in a decent manner with the interests or incomes from his real estate. He gave to his son Peter all the lands, houses, and tenements that had formerly been his. He also willed him the ferry of Christina. The only exception to these bequests was that John's mother Susannah Turner was to have two acres of land on the southeast of Wilmington. John also stipulated that if Peter died before he came of age, his wife Elizabeth was then to inherit the whole of the estate. If she died, then the children of Susannah Turner, John's mother, were to share in the estate

equally. (9) John appointed his wife Elizabeth, and

(9) Ibid.,

his step-father Daniel Carter as joint executors.

John had one child, bearing the following name:

11. Peter.

1. Johan or John Stalcoop, son of Jonas Stalcoop,
and great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcoop, was born
on May 26, 1716. (1) It is probable that he spent the

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1890),
p. 231.

early part of his life on or near his father's land in
Christiana. When his father died in 1730 he probably
shared in the estate. What part of it he received is
not known.

There are no other records on John Stalcoop. However,
it is believed that he married, and had at least two
children named Peter and John. These two sons had fami-
lies, that eventually migrated into Virginia, Kentucky,
Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas, thus carrying on the
Stalcoop name. (2)

(2) L. D. Stalleop.

22. Tareal Stalcoo, son of Johan Stalcoo, and great grandson of Johan Anderson Stalcoo, was born on February 19, 1726. (1) It is probable that he was raised in the

(1) Records of Holy Trinity Church (Wilmington, 1898), p. 297.

vicinity of Christina, on his father's estate. He, like his brother, John, probably shared in his father's estate when he died, in 1736.

On December 28, 1757, Tareal Stalcoo was a foot soldier in Richard M'Callister's Company of Foot, which was a part of the Regiment commanded by Colonel William Armstrong, of New Castle County. (2)

(2) Delaware Archives, Military (Wilmington, 1911), Vol. 1. p. 14. This is an enlistment record recording at New Castle.

There are no other records of Tareal Stalcoo. It is probable that he did not marry, and therefore had no children.

This ends the notes on the Early Stalcoo Family, recorded down to the beginning of the fifth generation, or the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The family history from this point on starts on entirely new era; beginning with the American Colonies' War for Independence, and ending with the generation of the Stalcoo Family that is being born today.

STALCOP

The Stalcop family sprang from Swedish stock. They were not important leaders in the colony, that was New Sweden, until it became incorporated under English rule in 1664. From that time on they assumed a rather prominent role in the community. Though mixed up in the later Finn Rebellion against the English in 1688, the Stalcop family became one of the first large land owners, by a grant from the English, in Wilmington. Their land holdings were subsequently increased by both grant and purchase.

They were all members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. For the most part, they participated prominently and freely in all the Church activities. It was through their generosity that the Church obtained the land on which the Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington now stands. Their homes were used for Church social gatherings. They participated in the founding of the first school in Wilmington, and saw to it that their children attended the school.

Most of the Stalcops were land owners and farmers. However, they helped to establish one of the first grist-mills in Wilmington. At least one of them, gained his livelihood by milling grain. One of them became the second owner of the Market Street Ferry in Wilmington,

and for four generations they were its proprietors.

For the most part they were prosperous and moderately successful. Most had large families. However, but for one or two stalcons, they all left Delaware by or in the fifth generation. Two stalcons migrated to New Jersey. The rest migrated first south to Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Their children eventually migrated to Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Texas.

MANUSCRIPTS

MANUSCRIPTS

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Adams, David	12-21-29-31-33-71-91
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Baker, Christina	29
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Baker, Magdalene	29
Baker, Maria	29
Baker, Thomas	29
Baker, Mrs.	9
Baker, Mary	18
Baker, Arthur	11
Baker, David	70
Baker, John	74
Baker, Thomas	8
Baker, Christian	51-70
Baker, Susanna	70
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Carr, Sam. John	11
Carr, Mr. Robert	10
Coleman, John	11
Cook, Henry G.	52
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Cotton, Andrew	23
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Hjort, Peter	2
Herman, Conrad	18
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Belruven	17-66
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Johnson, Arundus	1-2-3-6-10-92
Joransson, Christian	50
Juriansen	8
Josiah	20
Justasson, John	28-29
Justice, Andrew	60
Elena	60
John	53
Peter	60

K.

Kieft, William

3

L.

Larson, Nels

2-6

Leaton, George

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Leese, Simon

5

Lincoln, William

17

Lincoln, Anna T.

9-93

Lincoln, William

8

Loimen, Johan

47-48

Lovell, Philip

47

Lovelace, Governor

11-12-13

M.

Man, Abram

15

Martensson, Johan

29

Methuen, William

16

Mayers, Peter

9

Meyers, William

29

Meyer, Pieter

5

Minn, John

12

Moll, John

12

O.

Ogle, John

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P.

Palson, Peter

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Penn, William

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Peterss, Hans

12

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55

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Pickerson, Hans

28-38

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Stalco, John	71-72
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Jane	71-82
Joanna	51-69
John	6-8-12-17-18-81
Johan Anderson Stalkorta	1-2-3-4-6-7
	10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19
	22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
John	17-21-39-62-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
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Katherine Brita	13
Lawrence Dillon Stalcup	47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
(Ledy) Lydia	71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
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Margaret	26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
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Olof	41
Peter	17-21-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
Philip	44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
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Swithin	75-76
Tobias	52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
William	24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91
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A.

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B.

Baltimore

23-31

Boston

5

Brooklyn Creek

13

C.

Chester

19

Christina 13-14-15-16-22-23-25-26-30

31-35-37-43-44-49-50-59-61

62-63-71-72-73-74-75-76-77

Christina Creek 13-14-15-16-22-23-25-26-30

Christiana Hundred 55-70-71-77

Clementa Creek 23-31

D.

Delaware River

4-14-59

Delaware

7-10-16

F.

Fort Amsterdam

12

Fort Casimir

7-9

Fort Christina

7-9

Fort James

12

Fort Mifflin

2

Fort Mifflin Light

6-7-8

H.

Hollandish Garden

4

Hudson

10

I.

Indiana

75-90

K.

Kentucky

Washington County, Kentucky

75-87-91

32

L.

Lucas Point, Salem County New Jersey

32

M.

Missouri

32-87-90

N.

New Castle

5-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

New Haven

Newport

35-77-79

New Jersey

32-33-41-42-60-90

New Sweden

1- 6-22

New York

18

Orange County, North Carolina

75-90

O.

Ohio

10

14 Sweden Church (Holy Trinity)

35-87-91

19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

T.

Tenne Neck, M.T.
Pile Grove
Pitman, N.J.
Philadelphia

32-11-42
12
17
16

R.

Raccoon Creek
Rattlesnake Hill
Red Clay Creek

7-20
13
13

S.

Schilcats (Anchipsot)
Schilcats Creek
South River
Stalder's Oak
Stalder's Run
Sweden

1
13
324-5-3
31
31
6-12

S.

Tampa, Florida
Tampa River
Texas
Timpan Island
Timmeronck Island
Turtle-falls-hill
T. Togeles sent

47
75-27-20
75-37-20
7
4
9
1

U.

United Netherlands in American
Ferland

3-4-5-8
19

74

Henric County, Virginia

11-77-90

75

not a
lineage

90

5-7-12-23-26-32-51
63-63-69

76

4359

